THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1868. NO. 34.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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DIED.

In this city, at 12 o'clock, on the night of the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, from consumption, Mrs. MARGARET T., wife of Mr. Jas. H. Ryan, aged about 42 years.

The deceased was taken seriously ill about the 25th of May last and has been confined to her bed almost ever since. Her death was calm and serene, the immortal spirit winging its flight to the Creator without an apparent struggle. She died in the full fellowship of the Church. To her husband, she was a gentle, loving and dutiful wife, and to her children, always affectionate, kind and tender—a true mother, supplying all their little wants with that spirit of love nowhere so displayed as in a mother's heart. Devout in her religious duties, she lived and moved amid the pestiferous atmosphere of a sinful world with all that calm and peaceful composure of a perfect Christian. May her departure to the shores of Eternity be hailed as the joyful evidence of a soul at rest.

THIS WEEK,

THURSDAY, OCT. 1ST, we shall have a

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nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TEACHERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN education, are respectfully invited to examine my large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS just received. An early examination is desired, that I may order any books not on hand, in time for the opening of the Schools. J. D. LOVE.

sept 25 308—d2twit

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

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AND

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sept 18 32-3m

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july 3 21-1y

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

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july 17 248—dtA1-wtO1

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention. W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.

sept 8 w3m

Glorious Prospects of a Democratic Triumph—A Prominent Accession—Bingham's Chances.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Recent advices received here from all parts of the State give double assurance that the Democracy will carry the State by an emphatic majority in October, and by a much larger vote in November.

A prominent and influential public man in Morgan's district, who has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, will in a few days take the stump and speak for the Democracy. Morgan is entirely out of danger.

Bingham is losing ground very fast.—Twenty voters in one township in Belmont county who cast their votes for the Republican ticket last fall will vote the entire Democratic ticket this year. Our friends write from all points that the Democratic meetings are everywhere larger than the Radical gatherings.—*Special to the St. Louis Times.*

From the Asheville News.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN'S LETTER.

TO THE VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 15, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been called upon by citizens of many portions of our State for an expression of my views on the present policy and condition of the country.

Having been a representative in one or the other House of Congress for sixteen years immediately preceding the commencement of the late civil war, I regard it as a duty to comply with these requests.

As my present health and the limited time between this and the Presidential election will not afford me an opportunity for a general canvass, I adopt this mode of addressing you.

I maintain that neither of the old great parties of North Carolina, nor even any considerable number of individuals are responsible for the late troubles.

Let us, before discussing the pending issues of the day, take a brief retrospect into the past to make this manifest.

It was the long continued agitation of the slavery question that gradually destroyed the two great parties into which the people of the United States had been so long divided.

It had its origin in the attacks on our institutions by the abolitionists of the North. The people of the South stood on the defensive, though it may with truth be said that we did not always defend ourselves wisely or well, and that the conduct of many Southern men strengthened our adversaries rather than weakened them. In time, however, this agitation progressed until it sectionalized the political feeling of the country to a great extent and destroyed the two old national organizations. The great Whig party was first overthrown because a majority of its supporters in the Northern States abandoned it and joined a sectional anti-slavery organization. It thus happened that in the year 1856 Millard Fillmore, a man of great and deserved popularity, was beaten in every Northern State by an obscure democratic adventurer, who was supported by the bulk of the old whig party. The democrats, though weakened by losing a portion of their members, still retained strength enough to elect, with a general vote of the South, their candidate, Mr. Buchanan. In the contest which succeeded in 1860, however, they were defeated, mainly in consequence of the division which occurred in their ranks. It is known to many of you, fellow-citizens, that I thought it was the true policy of the South to unite on a single candidate, selecting that man who was likely to obtain the largest Northern vote. Such a candidate I then thought might be successful; but even if he were defeated I felt confident that the fact of the whole South casting its vote solidly for one man would cause the republican party either to give satisfactory guarantees or lead to a peaceful separation. I did not then, nor do I now believe that Mr. Lincoln would have been willing to make war on the whole South, united as it would have thus been. In spite, however, of the efforts of those who thought as I did, a different course was taken.

Though it was obvious that the whig party was weaker in the North than it had been four years previous, when it had failed to obtain for Mr. Fillmore a single electoral vote; yet a number of its leading men presented Mr. Bell as its candidate. The democratic party soon after at Baltimore was finally divided and placed two candidates in the field. With the conservative vote thus divided between three candidates the election of Mr. Lincoln, the republican nominee, was rendered certain.

The whigs of this Congressional District, and most others that I met, seemed to regret this condition of affairs, while outside of the delegates who seceded at Baltimore, I did not meet a dozen Democrats in the State who did not condemn their action. It thus happened that, against the wishes of almost our entire population, a condition of things was produced that rendered certain the election of a man who has repeatedly declared that "the Union could not endure part slave and part free," and who also added that "he did not believe it would be divided."

All his antecedents and his surroundings made it evident that, when elected, his power would be exerted to promote the abolition of slavery. How the vote of North Carolina might be cast in that contest seemed of so little consequence that, though willing to vote with my political friends for Mr. Breckenridge, I did not think it worth while to take any part in the canvass until I ascertained that, in a speech at Norfolk, Douglas had come out for what was popularly known as the doctrine of "coercion." Subsequently at Raleigh he was still more emphatic in declaring that the election of Mr. Lincoln should be submitted to, and that any resisting on such ground should be "hanged as high as Haman." Believing that if, after such a declaration any considerable number of votes should be cast for him in the South, such a fact would tend to encourage Mr. Lincoln to adopt a policy of coercion rather than one of conciliation, I canvassed the State with a view of reducing Mr. Douglas' vote as much as possible.

On a calm review of our history it will be seen if there was error in the action of North Carolina up to this time, it was a mistake in which both of the great parties concurred.

The attack came from the anti-slavery organization and we were on the defensive, and it can only be said we did not defend ourselves wisely, and that, in common with the other Southern States we made a divided and injudicious fight, when we should have made a united resistance.

HOW THE WAR WAS COMMENCED.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, as a candidate of a sectional anti-slavery organization, presented to the South an alarming issue. Several of the Southern States took initiatory steps to secede, and at the time of the meeting of Congress it seemed as if a similar feeling was about to run over the entire South. In view of such a result, leading Republican Senators and others said to me "we do not wish to part with you—only let us know your terms and we will grant them." Mr. Crittenden's propositions were brought forward and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, declared that they would be satisfactory. It seemed at first that the difficulty would be finally arranged on a fair basis. But there appeared soon to be division in the South, and the Republican leaders began to hesitate. It was clear, that while they did not intend to have a collision with the entire South, they did not wish to abandon their party platform if they could avoid it. Finally, after Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina voted against the proposition to secede, they set their faces resolutely against any arrangement.

Several of the Southern States had passed their ordinances of Secession, and the grave question was presented to North Carolina: what should she do? Nobody in the State desired war, and few, if any, a separation from the North, if we could preserve our rights in the Union. Our people were then divided into two parties: one thought it best for the State to secede and the other preferred to await farther developments.

I frankly admit to you, gentlemen, that I was one of those who urged that the State should act at once. I stated that, while Mr. Lincoln would not, in my opinion, be willing to have a collision with a majority of the Southern States, I had no doubt but that he would make war on the few that had seceded, and call on us to provide men and money, and thereby make us a party to the war. A large majority of our people, however, were in favor of taking a different course and voted with those who adopted the policy expressed by the phrase, "Watch and wait." The adoption of this policy was, however, followed by war.

Had the other course been taken, it is possible that the result might have been the same. Knowing the sincerity of the feelings in favor of peace, that pervaded the majority, I never for a moment regarded them as morally responsible for the war.—It may with truth rather be said that the State adopted the views of those regarded as most anxious for peace and as the war nevertheless came, no censure ought to be thrown on any of our citizens for a result that all deprecated. Even as things stood, it was long a matter of doubt whether we were to have war or peace, and, to show how small a circumstance turned the scale, I may mention a fact not generally known. It was communicated to me in the summer of 1866, by one who was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Even after the failure of the peace Conference and the vote in the Virginia Convention, against secession, this gentleman informed me that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and all the members of the Cabinet, except my informant, were in favor of allowing Anderson to retire from Fort Sumter. He thereupon declared that, if this were allowed, every Foreign government would at once recognize the Confederacy, and proposed forthwith to resign as a member of the Cabinet. He assured me that it was only by these means that the Administration was induced to adopt a different policy. Thereupon a message was sent to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, announcing that the armistice was at an end and that the United States Government intended to reinforce Fort Sumter by force.

On the reception of this message the Fort was taken. President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling on North Carolina and other States for men, and the war was begun. Our people thereupon exhibited a unanimity of feeling as surprising as it seemed spontaneous. Whigs and Democrats, Union men and Secessionits, seemed to vie with each other in the expression of determination to resist the action of the Government of the United States. When the Convention met its members were of one mind on the main point. The only difference of opinion was as to the phraseology to be used. Mr. Badger, and some others, instead of the term *secede*, preferred to adopt the language of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Finally, every single member of the Convention voted for and signed the ordinance of secession.

That seemed to meet the unanimous wishes of our people, and men and women, old and young, waved forward the movement. I then heard of no protesting voice in the State. North Carolina gave more men to the Confederacy than any other State, and had more of her sons killed in battle, while she received less consideration than most of the others.

On looking, therefore, over the whole ground, it is clear that no party is particularly to blame, but that our people are responsible generally for what was done.—There is, therefore, no reason for mutual reproaches and recriminations. Even those men who, during the long struggle, changed their position, ought not to be blamed, as doubtless most of them were sincere in their convictions of duty.

When the war ended our people expected at once a restoration to the Union and immediate peace. It is no fault of theirs that their just hopes were disappointed.

Soon after the war began President Lincoln and the Government of the United States, after due consideration, decided to hold us to be not traitors but belligerents. For four years this doctrine was maintained in all things, and prisoners were exchanged as in ordinary cases of war between independent nations. After the war ended and we fell into the power of the United States the Government could not with honor change its position and hold us to be traitors and liable as such to punishment. The difficulty of such a course was the more insuperable from the fact that our armies surrendered with an express stipulation that we should not be molested in person or property as long as we submitted to the Government and its laws. It being the usage of all civilized Christian nations when a war ends to discharge all prisoners of war, we had a right to expect such action from the Government of the United States.

To the astonishment, however, of all intelligent men North and South, abandoning the ground which the Government of the United States had held for four years, President Johnson proclaimed us to be traitors, pardoned some and excluded others, especially those who were regarded as the most influential members of our society. He made, however, another decision not less remarkable. During the whole war the Government of the United States had held through all its departments—executive, legislative and judicial—that the Southern States were still in the Union as States, and that there was among us only an insurrection of individuals which obstructed the execution of the laws, and, upon this being ended, and the authority of the Government acknowledged, we were entitled to all the rights of States of the Union. The President, however, claimed the right to abolish our old State governments and to set up new ones by military force, to change our Constitutions, to disfranchise large numbers of our people and to decide what should be the provisions of those Constitutions. All of these things were quietly submitted to by our citizens.

It is true that, after his controversy with the Radicals had commenced, the President fell back on the original ground of the Government, but his own action had furnished his adversaries a weapon to strike him down. He was everywhere met by the cry "if these were States of the Union what right had you to overthrow their Constitutions and government and set up new ones." I have no wish to censure the motives of the President, the common opinion of the country being that he was over-reached by those around him.

Having a Cabinet hostile to his views, and containing among its members some very able, artful and far-seeing men, it was perhaps morally impossible that his administration should be a success.

The result of these controversies has been to keep our State in an unsettled condition. We are at present under the control of governments set up by military force in accordance with certain acts of Congress. These acts are admitted by their authors to be "outside of the Constitution," but every intelligent man knows that such acts are *unconstitutional* and void. It is only the Constitution of the United States that gives more validity to the opinion of the three hundred gentlemen composing the Congress of the United States than would be possessed by any like number of persons in a public meeting. In fact it was but recently that the Supreme Court, through its Chief Justice Chase, decided that all pretended legislation outside the Constitution was a nullity.

The great question then, fellow citizens, presented formally for the first time in a presidential contest is, *shall we have a Constitutional Government, or are we to be governed by despotic authority in the hands of a few or one?*

The ticket of Grant and Colfax is sustained by the Radical despotic party. Seymour and Blair are the candidates presented by the party in favor of Constitutional Government. Shall we plunge into the dark abyss of civil or military despotism or shall we return to the constitutional system under which we prospered so wonderfully for the greater part of a century?

Even if this great issue were not pending there are other considerations which ought to determine you to support the Democratic nominees.

EXORBITANT EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Within the last three years the Government has collected from the people more than fifteen hundred million dollars, a sum more than half as large as the gigantic National debt. But though the debt was reduced somewhat after the war closed, yet, since the Radical party has usurped the entire control of the Government, that debt has been steadily and rapidly increasing.

You may the better judge of the present enormous expenditures when I remind you that the average expenditures of the United States for the ten years immediately preceding the war was fifty seven million dollars annually.

It thus appears that the expenses for each of the last three years are more than eight times as much.

It cannot be pretended that this vast increase is due solely or even mainly to the national debt. The expenditure in one year for the army alone was one hundred and twenty eight million dollars. But during the four years of Mr. Polk's entire administration, including nearly two years of a foreign war carried on in Mexico, the whole expenditure for the army was only ninety million dollars. In other words, the Radicals in time of peace spend as much money in one year as four years with war cost under Mr. Polk, and thirty-eight millions besides.

No valid defence can be made for this waste of money. There never was a time when our foreign relations seemed less threatening. The great power shown by the United States during the recent war was in itself calculated to deter foreign nations from attacking us. The Italian and German wars between the great European powers only lasted for a couple of months, while our contest was carried on upon a vast scale for four years. Is there any doubt, that either party that fought in America would have been a match for one of the great powers of Europe? What, then, have we to fear, with both united, and a broad ocean between us and Europe? It may be pretended that an army is needed to keep order in the South. You, fellow-citizens, know how little foundation there is for such a statement. The people of North Carolina left to themselves do not need a single soldier now more than they did ten years ago.

The expenses for the navy for the last three years are proportionally exhorbitant.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau causes another wasteful outlay. Three years ago the negroes were set free. They had all been trained to work, and could easily have supported themselves. Yet the government is still appropriating about twelve millions annually, ostensibly for their support, but really for the benefit of the Bureau Agents and to influence the votes of the negroes in favor of the Radical party.

The white men of the North, however oppressed with taxation as they are, seem unwilling much longer to be burdened to support idle negroes.

I might point you to many instances of improper expenditure, but would thereby extend this communication too much. The expenditure for writing materials for the House of Representatives for this year are more than five times as great as they were in the year 1860, while the entire contingent expenses of the House, which in 1864 were $353,630, are for the present year $752,555, or more than doubled in four years. This does not include the increase of pay of the members from three to five thousand dollars.

If money is thus wasted on the members themselves is it strange that extravagance should be found everywhere.

DISHONEST OFFICERS—BRIBERY.

But this vast sum of five hundred millions annually is by no means all that is drawn from the people. Mr. Wells, the Radical Revenue Commissioner, states, that of the amount assessed on the people, not more than fifty per cent. (one-half) reaches the treasury. This statement is confirmed by Mr. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Treasury, another Radical official, who says—"The result is, that the lowest tax-payers are now paying, upon the basis of revenue, $300,000,000 per annum, while not more than half that sum finds its way into the Treasury. From these statements what are we to understand?—Why, that the wealthy, who are able to bribe the Revenue officers, escape a large proportion of these taxes, but that the poor, or the people generally, have to bear the whole immense burden, at the rate of *nine hundred or ten hundred millions per year* (1,000,000,000).

THE WHISKEY RING.

A reference to the Whiskey Tax will illustrate how this system is made to operate: It was estimated at Washington, that spirits enough were made in the country last year to have realized a revenue of one hundred millions of dollars, but in fact, the government only received thirteen millions, a little above one-eighth above what it ought to have had.

It is ascertained that at many places the large producers paid but a small part of their tax—bribing the collectors to let them off—while very many of the smaller dealers had to pay in full. If half the tax really due was paid, the officers may have kept three-fourths, or thirty-seven millions, and paid one-fourth into the Treasury.

Some of the Radical organs try to break the force of these facts by blaming President Johnson; alleging that he is responsible for the misconduct of his subordinates. But this excuse will not avail them. The present officers are Radicals generally, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. When the Radicals quarrelled with Mr. Johnson, fearing that he would remove their friends from office, they passed an Act of Congress, over his veto, depriving him of the right to remove any officer. When an officer was, however, guilty of a misconduct, he was permitted to suspend him until the Senate might act upon his case. There was a man, named Callicott, in high favor with the Radicals. He was once a Democrat, but being a member of the New York Legislature, and the body being tied between the two parties, the Radicals, to get control of the Legislature and elect a Senator, bought this individual, by making him Speaker, and giving him a sum of money. Being their own property he was highly valued, and given an important official position in the "Whiskey Ring." His frauds became so notorious that he was indicted in the Courts of the United States. President Johnson suspended him in his office, which was all that he was permitted to do, but the Senate was not then willing that such a pet should be sacrificed, AND WOULD NOT ACT IN THE CASE. At length his case was disposed of in the Court. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.—He lay there more than two months—if the papers of his State are to be credited—before the Senate would consent to his removal from office. In the better times of the Republic what would have been thought of such a case?

The recent change in the tax on spirits shows the motive which governs the Radical party now controlling both branches of Congress. Every still now set up, whether running or not, must be listed, on pain of the owner being imprisoned and of paying a fine of five hundred dollars and forfeitures. Before he distils a drop he must pay four hundred dollars for a license; pay two dollars per day, and fifty cents per gallon. This tax will not be felt by the large operators, who make many barrels daily; but small distillers cannot bear it.

It will thus happen that large quantities of fruit which, distilled, might enable the people to pay their taxes, &c., will be lost. This arrangement was made at the instance of the large operators who wish to monopolize the business of distilling, and who could afford to bribe the members of Congress. The country will be flooded with adulterated Liquors, nevertheless.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The whole system of taxation, as now exercised, frightful as it is from its magnitude, is more oppressive from its inequality. During my whole service in Congress, fellow-citizens, I kept up a constant struggle against certain wealthy classes in the Northeastern States, who were continually seeking to shift all the burdens off their own shoulders, and to make money through the action of the government. They seem, at length, to have consummated their objects, through the instrumentality of a pliant and corrupt Congress.

Tobacco and Cotton alone, of agricultural productions, are especially taxed, because they are mainly Southern productions. The culture of cotton had been so much crippled by the emancipation acts that it needed encouragement, but they preferred to *break a bruised reed!*

As the cotton crop formerly furnished more than half the exports of the country, afforded the means of obtaining foreign goods without the necessity of sending specie abroad, it was worth a hundred times as much to the country as the Codfish which they hire the New Englanders to catch, by bounties from the Treasury. A large production of cotton now would benefit not only the Government but the whole country, South and North.

THE CONDUCT OF THE RADICALS TOWARDS THE MANUFACTURERS FULLY ILLUSTRATES THEIR PURPOSES.

Those Manufacturers have, as you know, always been clamorous for protection, in the shape of high taxes on imports from abroad. Their wishes have been fully gratified by the Radical Congressmen, and while the revenue from the tariff taxes is three times what it ever was formerly the manufacturers are receiving proportionally more. On many articles the TAX IS EQUAL TO ONE HUNDRED PER CENT., and hence you are compelled to pay double the former prices for what you buy of the Merchant. There has, however, been imposed on these manufacturers themselves the small tax of *three* per cent. on their productions.

At the last session of Congress, they induced that body to repeal this tax, and relieve them of all share in supporting the public burdens. The Treasury in this way loses SIXTY MILLION Dollars.—($60,000,000). These people require that the whole country shall be taxed for their benefit from fifty to one hundred per cent., while they are not willing to contribute any part of their profits, and the Radical Congress has sanctioned their demand.

THE WEALTHY BOND HOLDERS PAY NO TAXES.

The bond-holders are another class equally favored. During the war the Government, to raise money, issued Bonds bearing six per cent. interest, which interest it agreed to pay in coin. The Bonds were bought up by the capitalists, *in some instances as low as thirty five cents in the dollar.* When the war closed, besides these Bonds the Government had outstanding large quantities of Greenbacks and other paper, *bearing* no interest. As it had no interest to pay on this part of its debt it ought, for the sake of the tax-payers, to have been kept in that shape. They have, however, systematically converted it into these interest-bearing Bonds. What would be thought of a man who owed a thousand dollars in such a form as that it bore no interest, who should voluntarily change it into a debt bearing interest, so that he would, in addition to the principal, have to pay annually sixty dollars as interest?

Again, while these debts were in the shape of green-backs, they rendered money plenty, and aided the people. Suppose, for illustration, that A has a thousand dollar Government Bond, on which he is to receive sixty dollars annually, *in gold.*—He will merely lay up this Bond in his safe, receive his interest from time to time and nobody is benefited but himself; in fact the community is injured by having to pay the interest. His neighbor B, however, has one thousand dollars in Greenbacks, and, as he gets no interest on these, to make something he must put them in circulation among his acquaintances, by employing them to work for him, or by making purchases. In this manner the money is thrown into circulation, and the whole community is benefited. The operation of the present system of the United States is entirely in the interest of the capitalist and against the people at large, who are suffering for the want of money.

THE RICH BONDHOLDERS NOT TAXED.

The bondholders of the country, representing now a capital of more than two THOUSAND MILLIONS, are exempted entirely from paying a tax to support the government. They merely sit and draw their *interest in gold coin.* Their demands, however, do not stop here. They insist not only that they shall pay no taxes and receive their interest in gold, but that the principal of their debts also shall be paid in specie. This was no part of the original contract, and yet the Radicals say we are repudiators if we do not pay them what they demand. Let us see, for a moment, how the whole case stands: A man who bought one of these bonds in the year 1863, paid for it about forty cents on the dollar, in specie. Since that time he has received regularly, in gold, six per cent interest on the whole hundred dollars. But six per cent. on one hundred dollars is equal to fifteen per cent on forty dollars—the amount actually paid to the government. In the five years that have passed this fifteen per cent amounts to seventy-five per cent in gold, or *one hundred and five per cent in greenbacks,* at the present rate. The bondholder, therefore, has already gotten, in interest computed at the rate of lawful money of the United States, more than he actually paid in gold. He insists, however, that he shall, in addition to this, receive as principal, one hundred dollars *in gold,* which the government never agreed to give him. If you have lent out one hundred dollars in gold the Courts hold that you may be compelled to take in return only one hundred dollars in greenbacks; but the bondholder, who only lent paper, insists on having the full amount in gold. This demand, sanctioned by the Radicals, the Democratic Platform opposes.

HOW THE WORKING CLASSES ARE CRUSHED.

The profits of the entire industry of the country are not estimated as being above four hundred millions annually, so that the sum the government actually receives, to say nothing of what is stolen by its officials, is greater than this, and hence under this burden the country is gradually being impoverished. The evil appears the more appalling when you consider that the burden has to be borne only by a portion of the people. Suppose that a dozen soldiers, under the command of an officer were bearing with difficulty, on their shoulders, a large piece of timber and while they were moving forward with tottering steps, this officer, to favor four of the men, should tell them to get from under the log and leave eight only to carry it, and then, still further to gratify the four, should order them to get up and ride on the log? The manufacturers and the bondholders are *riding on the log,* and no wonder the farmers and other classes are about to be crushed under the weight of the burden.

THE MONOPOLY OF BANKING PRIVILEGES—THE CAUSE OF THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Another gigantic system of oppression is to be brought to your attention. There is great and just complaint of the scarcity of money, not only in the South, but even in all parts of the North. Formerly, when Banking was general, money could be borrowed at six per cent., and was thus thrown into circulation among the people. But lately a Banking monopoly has been created, and only a few favored institutions and individuals are permitted to engage in the business. The so-called National Banks obtain three hundred millions of dollars in the bonds of the Government, which rest quietly in their vaults and give them annually eighteen millions, *in gold,* by way of interest. Two hundred and seventy millions ($270,000,000) is furnished them in notes, by the Government, to bank with; and they, thus armed, can alone engage in the business. Having a monopoly they ask their own prices for the use of money.

I had occasion to inquire, not long since, into the manner of doing business of some of the institutions located in this State, and was told that they were charging for loans at the rate of *two and a half* and *three and a half per cent a month.* This amounts to thirty and forty per cent annual interest. At this rate the whole of the principal will be returned as interest in three years. By this system and exhorbitant taxation the whole country is being drained and impoverished, for the sake of a few wealthy capitalists. You know how little money there is in circulation among us.—Not long since a respectable and industrious man in Watauga, whom I knew to have been anxious to work for small wages, *had his home-place sold* for a balance of tax amounting to only THIRTY-ONE CENTS. Neither he nor any of his neighbors could obtain that small sum, it not being in that part of the country. The tax gatherers are clutching every cent in many places. If now there were enforced on the people of this State a general collection of the demands against them, it would be any easy matter for the bankers to buy up, not only whole counties and become Earls, but by purchasing entire Congressional Districts, take rank as English and German Princes.

RADICALS MULTIPLYING OFFICES AND INCREASING SALARIES.

The Radicals in North Carolina are worthy disciples of those at Washington.—They have shown a wonderful genius for multiplying offices and increasing salaries. I have served in both branches of our Legislature, and was content to receive three dollars per day, but now, when times are much harder, our Legislators must have eight dollars, and all salaries and fees seem to be increased in proportion. It looks as though these Radicals throughout the United States had resolved that a favored few should suck the life blood out of our nation. The country would be utterly ruined by four years more of their domination.

THE GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS PLATFORM.

The great National Democratic party antagonizes the Radicals on every one of these issues. Its noble platform lately adopted at New York, declares boldly for a return to the system of constitutional government; condemns all acts *outside* of the constitution, and pronounces all these military, *so-called governments,* in the States unconstitutional, illegal and void. They declare for equal and moderate taxation, on all classes, including bondholders and manufacturers. They are for paying all debts in the same kind of currency, diminishing useless expenditures, and relieving, as far as possible, the burdens of the people. The country seems to be coming up to their support. Our adversaries see "the hand-writing upon the wall," and made no attempt to justify their conduct. They then endeavored to divert your minds from these great issues by appeals to prejudices. Why, both the old Whig and Democratic parties were in favor of constitutional government, and all our people formerly, whether called Union men or secessionists, were alike opposed to these outrages. Why, then, should we not combine as, to use an old simile, the christian churches do against the devil, and make common war against this Satanic despotism and corruption.

RADICAL FALSEHOODS—NO DANGER OF WAR.

The Radical organs assert that if the Democratic candidates are elected there will be another war; and I have seen a silly falsehood in some of their papers that I told Mr. Boyden I would be willing to raise a mob and turn Holden out of office. The conversation was, in substance, thus:

Mr. Boyden was very denunciatory of the Democratic Platform and Gen. Blair's letter, and asserted that if we succeeded in the canvass there would be another war, &c. I told him there was no reason to apprehend it; that Gov. Vance and his associates in office had been turned out and no war had followed it. That after Holden's government had been set up by the President and Worth substituted as Governor, he had been displaced by military orders, and no war followed; and if Holden was likewise turned out no war would follow. No one supposed that Holden was more courageous than Vance or Worth, nor was he backed by as strong a support in the State. If, therefore, I said, the Supreme Court should decide these Acts unconstitutional, as Mr. Boyden *admitted they undoubtedly were,* and the President, with the aid of the army and navy of the States, and backed by the verdict of the people, should carry into effect that decision, I saw no reason whatever to apprehend a war. And does anybody really believe war would result in the case stated?

Let us make the very improbable supposition that, in that event, W. W. Holden, or his son, Joe, or Judge Pearson, or John Pool, or A. H. Jones, should attempt resistance, could any one of them, or could they all combined, raise a single company in the State for such a purpose? Would the negroes, who refused to fight for their own freedom, take arms to keep Holden in office? Or would those white men, who refused to fight on either side during the war, now take up arms alone against the authority of the United States? You remember that the Radical delegates from the South at the Chicago Convention, when Grant was nominated, declared that if the Senate did not convict Andrew Johnson in the impeachment case, then pending, they would not dare to return home again. But the Senate did not convict the President, and yet every one of these fellows came back as quickly and with as little noise as frogs make when affrighted they glide into a pond. The allegation that these people, who could find no place to fight in during the late four year's war, will now, rather than give up their offices, make war against the United States, is an absurdity so impudent and laughable that it will impose on nobody.

RADICALISM WILL BRING ANOTHER WAR.

There is, however, another explanation of these cries about a second war, which is worthy of serious consideration. The Radical majority in Congress has shown itself to be reckless and unscrupulous.—They openly avow their disregard of the Constitution. Finding, last winter, that the Supreme Court was about to decide that their reconstruction military acts were unconstitutional and void, a bill was passed through the House of Representatives declaring that no decision of the Supreme Court invalidating their acts should be binding, unless two-thirds of the Judges concurred in the judgment. By the time, however, this bill reached the Senate, it was ascertained that at least *three-fourths* of the Judges, if not all of them, would decide their acts to be unconstitutional and not binding on anybody. Thereupon a bill was passed rapidly through both Houses forbidding the Supreme Court to consider any case in which the validity of these reconstruction acts should come into question. Having already usurped the President's powers, they thus attempted to destroy the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as established by the Constitution. They have expelled individual members, even entire delegations from Congress, because they were politically opposed to them. Their desperate action has created an apprehension in the public mind that if they are beaten before the people in the Presidential election, they will declare the election void, set it aside, proclaim their candidate elected and endeavor to install him by force. In that event they may produce a war, and possibly they are making their present clamor to prepare the public mind for such an event.

At any rate, they seem desperately bent on holding their places until at least they can extract from the people the last dollar they are able to pay. The Hon. Columbus Delano, the Radical Chairman of the Committee on Claims, in the last Congress, declared on the floor of the House, that besides the immense debt of the government, recognized at the Treasury as amounting to two thousand six hundred millions, ($2,600,000,000,) there was a floating debt of four thousand millions due to the loyal people of the country, not any part of it for slaves or for the destruction of *rebel* property. If this be true, the whole debt must amount to six thousand six hundred millions, ($6,600,000,000) or more than half the present real value of the property of the country. If the Radicals remain in power there is no doubt but that a large portion of this floating debt will be paid partly to the claimants and partly to the corrupt men who assist in getting the claims through. When attacked for these things they raise the cry of "copperheads and rebels," and boast loudly of their own *patriotism* and *loyalty.* Can a man only show his *patriotism* by plundering the public, and his *loyalty* by lifting money from the Treasury? Here, too, in our own State, the very men who, as members of the State Convention in 1860, voted us out of the Union and into the war then raging, and pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to its support, now denounce us as *disloyal rebels* if we oppose these Radical outrages. Look around you and see men who in the beginning of the war, while it was poular, were raising companies, or lamenting they were too old to fight, urged the young men to volunteer, and who, after getting us all into the field, began to fire at our backs, and are now assailing us as still in rebellion because we are in favor of returning to constitutional government. There is reason, too, to believe that there is on foot now, originating with the Radical leaders at Washington, a gigantic plot to induce the negroes to commit so many outrages on the white people as to compel them to resist, and thus afford a pretext for the cry that the rebellion has broke out again, and thereby influence the Northern elections.

In spite, however, of these difficulties fellow-citizens, I anticipate the election of Seymour and Blair by decisive majorities. For twelve years I have regarded Horatio Seymour as taking the first rank among the statesmen of the country. Whether we consider his great talents, his extensive information and acquirements, his unblemished integrity, his irreproachable

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Continued from First Page.

and private character, his courtgentlemanly and dignified christian g, or the universal respect and adion felt for him, he was of all men ae broad land the most suitable to ive the Democratic nomination. His ole history is that of a consistent paiot. Not harmonising in feeling with Mr. incoln's administration, yet as the Execuve of one of the great States of the Union e actually rendered more efficient aid to s cause in war, than any of the Abolition overnors were able to do. He quelled an arming and dangerous riot in the city of ew York without bloodshed, merely by e weight of his great personal character, Gen. Washington did the whiskey insurction in his day. I trust that he is desed by Providence to restore to the counr such a constitutional system of governent as Gen. Washington established,

Gen. Francis P. Blair, who occupies the cond place on our ticket, is an able, talted, bold, brave, frank, generous and solute man. He was selected as a wesn man, and one who might best repreit the army of the United States. Though was one of the most efficient leaders in war against us, yet we of the South re unanimous for him, to show that we ertained no ill-feeling towards those o had bravely fought for the Union.

I will not close without a word to my nfederate comrades, some survivor of om I meet wherever I may chance to ve. It may be a consolation to you to ow that every republican statesman with om I have conversed has candidly adtted that the conflict was inevitable, for y said the North intended to have slaveabolished, and they knew that the peoof the South had too large an interest surrender it without a fight. The true n of both sections came into the contest h a devotion like that exhibited by the nty-four young men who, in the war ween the houses of Saul and David, at pool of Gibeon, fell by mutual wounds. were beaten, but after a conflict of r years so conducted as in the opinion ur opponents to have been not unworof men, sincere, brave and resolute.— who, as I did, so often saw your steady stance when attacked, and the bold h of your splendid charges, bringing en to my mind the impetuous rush of Athenians on the day of Marathon, not fear for your reputation with the partial of all ages. We fought under a which will never wave in battle again, our honor was pledged when we were olled, to obey the constitution and laws he United States. That pledge will not ts spirit be fully redeemed if we do not ept the invitation of the gallant men of North, of the noble Hancock, for om, with the Southern delegations, I eatedly voted, of Ewing, and McClerd, and Steedman, and others who invius to join them in the great task of rering the mischief of the war and restorour old system of free government.

ome, then, fellow-citizens, let us all as th Carolinians, old Whigs, old Demos, Secessionists and Union men, rally he support of this ticket and thus at again our old peaceable, cheap, hon and quiet system of constitutional govment.

our friend and fellow-citizen,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

VOLUME EIGHTEEN.

o-day we begin the eighteenth annual me of our daily paper. The history of JOURNAL from its foundation, within w months of a quarter of a century, l the present day, is the best index of growth and prosperity of Wilmington. inning with a weekly edition only, and ontinuing for six years, a daily was isd as soon as the business of the city jused it. Small at first, we have steadily t pace with the increase of business and demands of the public, until we have ed THE JOURNAL in the first class of thern papers as to size, and devoted t of talent and energy we possess to der it acceptable to our patrons. Our rts, although attended with great exse, have not been entirely unrewarded. have retained all our old friends, and e enrolled many new ones.

n view of the general prostration of this ion, the repeated failures of crops and want of thorough reorganization of the toffice routes, we have nothing to comn of in our business success, but on the r hand, much to be gratified for, and ive us hopeful anticipations when these porary causes of depression have been oved. In the meantime, we shall, in way, relax our efforts or render our pa less worthy the generous friendship partiality which has been extended to roughout this entire section of country.

Daily Journal 29th.

The Radical War.

Ve have frequently referred to the Radscheme of war, in connection with the itia bill passed by the recent Legisre, and publish to-day the comnts of the Raleigh *Sentinel* upon this estion, containing the bill in full.

Ve hear it repeated by Radical orators read it in Radical papers, that with ANT'S election there will be peace, and h SEYMOUR'S there will be war. In the nt of the election of the latter who is to ge this war, and against whom is it to waged? For what cause will it be inaurated, and what object is to be gained ereby? Surely the Democratic party will t force a war upon the country. No such icidal policy will be adopted. Deprived power for a long series of years, its ntinuance in the control of the governent would depend upon a faithful and ccessful adherence to the great reforms the expenses, finances and taxation hich its platform requires, and which its aders promise. In fact, with a restoraon of the powers of which the President d Supreme Court have been illegally deived and the restriction of Congress thin its legislative sphere, there can be no use or opportunity for discord or trouble. What could induce the Southern people, that is, the Democratic white masses, to enter into war, or in any manner to countenance strife and contention. If such things result it is the happiness and lives of their families that are placed in jeopardy—it is their property which will be destroyed. Nay, if the negroes are to be organized into politico-military companies, during the time necessary for their preparation and drill, supported through the Freedmen's Bureau by the taxes which the whites must pay, it is also the crops of those Democrats which will suffer and be destroyed for want of the labor required for their cultivation and harvesting. In no view of the case, therefore, can the Democratic party want or tolerate war, or any unusual disturbance. Its evil effects must be borne by them, while in no event could they be benefited.

Notwithstanding their desire for peace, our people are not unmindful of the actual preparations now being forwarded by the Radical party leaders to involve this State in turmoil and bloodshed. With calmness they look upon the organization of a partisan militia. The orders of the Commander-in-Chief, appointing field and general officers, with their various staffs, the drilling of companies of negroes, and all the preparations for actual war, are viewed without alarm, but with anxiety and concern. They appeal to the Federal authorities to nip this treason against the peace and quiet of the State and country in the bud, for those who urge on and support these measures are as deaf to the voice of reason as they are indifferent to the welfare of North Carolina. The troubles in Georgia, and the terrible consequences of arming negroes against the whites of that State speak volumes adverse to such an attempt here.—But to men fatally bent on mischief, such appeals only whet their appetites, and encourage their fiendish desires to promote strife.

We shall continue to urge these unlawful and wicked preparations for war upon the attention of the General Government, and ask the President and Secretary of War to thwart the evil machinations of these bad men; we shall continue to urge the greatest moderation and forbearance upon our citizens, and to submit to much in order to preserve the peace. But we warn these men who are organizing this unlawful military force, that they cannot be too careful how they use the means placed into their hands for wicked purposes. There is a point beyond which moderation ceases to be a virtue. Men who will not protect the lives and welfare of their families, or will not defend the rights of their persons and property, deserve to forfeit one and the other.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will assemble in Trinity Church, New York City, on Wednesday, 7th October. In consideration of the fact that there has been none since the year 1865, and that there will be many of the Prelates and of the Clergy and Laity from various sections, that did not participate in the deliberations at that time, as well as the presence of several of the newly consecrated Bishops, and also of able and prominent talent from the South and South West, it promises to be an event of peculiar importance. Nor is this assembly anticipated with less interest and expectation from the fact of the ability, influence and power to be wielded in its sessions, always marked by the highest order of conservatism nationally and ecclesiastically, and particularly at this time of great political anxiety. Prominent parties will meet from all sections of this country in their representatives of the respective Dioceses, and the free interchange of sentiments, marked by calmness and dispassion, will doubtless create a most happy influence upon all surroundings.

That any political sentiments will be entertained by that body, is not, for a moment, to be thought of, for it will be remembered that it was in session at the time of the John Brown outbreak in Virginia, and while exciting universal attention from all parts of the country, that body remained silent, and in dignified calmness unmoved by the tumult and alarm without. At this time, therefore, when the cloud seems darkening once more over our national head, we anticipate from the same wise discrimination of political and ecclesiastical arenas, a rebound of the happiest and most cheering influences and sentiments.

It will be, doubtless, an occasion of drawing to the city others than the mere members of the representative body, as there is rarely an occasion of more general interest, and in whose deliberations the prominent men of the country are found devoting themselves to the spread of conservative christianity, and the prosperity, peace and happiness of the nation.

There are, doubtless, many interesting questions to come up before the body, such as Church Extension, Adoption of Liturgy, Provincial System, Unity of Christian Bodies, Ritualism, Marriage and Divorce, and which, with other considerations of interest, may prolong the session for several weeks.

Jail Delivery in Elizabethtown, Bladen County.

On Thursday night of last week, the prisoners confined in the jail at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, effected their escape. But one remained behind, owing to the fact that his time of imprisonment had nearly expired. The escaped prisoners were some six or seven in number, for the most part negroes. Among them was Bryant Gilbert, he who killed young Lutterloh at Willis' Creek some time since.

Mass Meeting at Warsaw.

The grandest preparation is being made for the Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Warsaw. Several distinguished speakers will be present. Ample provision will be made for all who may be in attendance.

We are requested to invite all the Seymour and Blair Clubs in Duplin and the adjoining counties to be present. A hearty welcome, good speeches, and a bountiful entertainment will greet them.

Alli Le, a Chinaman, took out naturalization papers in St. Louis the other day.

Duplin County.

There are eight Democratic Clubs already organized and in full operation in Duplin county. Others are forming. This gallant county will give a good account of itself in November.

Judge Battle's Speech.

We direct attention to the remarks of Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE, being an extract from a recent speech delivered at Chapel Hill. They completely answer the sophistries of Judge Pearson, and are characterized by the ability, honesty and purity of the eminent jurist and gentleman from whom they emanate.

Militia.

Acting-Governor Holden continues his martial preparation for war. He has ordered his Colonels to provide for the enrollment of all "able-bodied male citizens of the State, who are citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and forty years of age, save those exempted on account of religious scruples," at the same time and places provided for the registration of electors. The lists are to be returned by the sixth of November.

Mass Meeting and Barbecue.

There is to be a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Colvin's Creek Academy, near Point Caswell, on Thursday, October 29th, given by the Lower Black River Democratic Club, assisted by the Clubs of Upper Black River, Piney Woods and Caintuck.

The following gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting: Col. A. A. MCKOY, Capt. J. C. DOBBIN, Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD, Col. A. M. WADDELL and Maj. D. J. DEVANE.

J. R. HAWES,
J. F. SIMPSON,
R. P. PADDISON, } Com'tee.

Bring out the Reserves.

Not including the fifteen or twenty thousand persons denied the right of voting at the late State election, who are now enfranchised, there is a reserve in round numbers of thirty thousand voters who did not exercise this privilege on that occasion. A very large majority of these persons are Democrats and Conservatives, and even without the aid of those lately disfranchised, they hold a balance of power in the State. It should be the duty of the SEYMOUR and BLAIR Clubs, and State, District and County Executive Committees, to find out who these men are, who registered and did not vote, and urge them to the performance of that duty in the approaching election. This reserve force of thirty thousand men can, and doubtless will, decide the contest in this State. Many causes induced them to remain away from the polls at the State election which will not operate now. A vague, undefined terror of "something worse" to result from the rejection of the Constitution—a desire to get into the Union and then fight Radicalism—a wish to try reconstruction in hopes of bettering our condition, and also the very busy season of year in which the election was held, and the remoteness of many precints at which voters were required by arbitrary military orders to deposit their ballots—all united to keep citizens from the polls. None of these causes should operate now to deter voters. The Constitution is adopted—we are in the Union—the *blessings* of Reconstruction have been and are being enjoyed, and there is no reason, and there should be no cause, to compel persons to vote in precincts remote from their homes, or in any manner to throw obstacles in their way for a free and full exercise of their rights as citizens, in the most important election in which they are called upon to vote.

We appeal, then, to our friends to bring out this powerful force in reserve. A great battle is to be joined on the third of November, and the entire strength of our army will be needed to insure victory. A glorious triumph is in store for us, if we have the earnest and hearty co-operation of our entire force. We can secure their aid in this decisive struggle if we but impress upon them the importance of their assistance, and the vital necessity for our success. Let every one do his individual duty; let every Democrat feel that the fate of the ticket rests with North Carolina, and the result here depends upon his individual vote and individual exertions—and victory is indeed assured.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.—The following appointments of Registrars have been made by the County Commissioners for the various precincts in this county.—Each Registrar must necessarily be a Justice of the Peace, and those among this number who have not been qualified must at once become Holden's pets so soon as the office-making power can be invoked.—Among the Registrars are some few colored men, as is the case with the appointee in the Third Ward of this city. The Registrars are allowed a fee of five cents for each person registered, and will also act as judges of election in their respective precincts, with two persons for each precinct to be hereafter appointed:

WILMINGTON:

First Ward—H. E. Scott.
Second Ward—Jos. Fry.
Third Ward—Wm. A. Green.
Fourth Ward—H. W. Penny.
Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings.
Federal Point—Solomon Reaves.
Topsail Sound—E. S. Reno.
Holly Shelter—E. H. McQuigg.
Upper Black River—Wm. Robinson.
Lower Black River—Americus V. Harrell.
South Washington—John W. Wills.
Caintuck—A. J. Swinson.
Piney Woods—Wilson T. Morton.
Long Creek—W. J. Bivins.
Rocky Point—Chas. H. Rivenbark.
Middle Sound—Daniel Davis.

Robeson.

A large turnout of the people is anticipated at Shoe Heel at the Mass Meeting on Thursday, October 8th. Several distinguished speakers have accepted invitations to be present. Our friends are steadily and earnestly at work in that county, and we expect to hear a good report from Robeson.

The Church of the Holy Flame, Catholic, was dedicated on Sunday, in New York.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Washington Express has been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter addressed to a citizen of Washington by one of the most reliable Democrats of Ohio, who is thoroughly versed in Western politics and familiar with the principal local issues which are likely to enter into the campaign this fall. He says: "My candid opinion is, that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will give decided Democratic majorities in October and November. Of this we have the clearest indications. As to Ohio there is no doubt; we feel confident of success; and I also believe that Vallandigham will beat Schenck. Our county (Montgomery) will give Mr. Vallandigham from five to seven hundred majority; Butler will give from twenty-two to twenty-five hundred majority, and Warren and Preble cannot overcome these figures. This is the opinion of some of our best posted men in this district. We are making a most vigorous and determined canvass. We have the masses of the people with us, and are bound to win. I have attended a number of meetings in town and country, and never in my life have I seen such crowds of people and such interest manifested. I have herein given my candid and honest opinion.

Assassination.

Scarcely a week passes by without the record of the cold-blooded assassination of some prominent Southern politician or soldier. In the South and Southwest these murders are of common occurrence, and they are not entirely unknown within our own borders, as the fate of Colonel Nethercut most sadly proves.

These murders are the result of the influence of bad men upon ignorant negroes, and follows as a consequence upon the union of this race against the whites for political purposes. Tennessee is rendered unsafe for life and property, and the well-disposed citizens have found it necessary to organize to protect themselves, their families and property. Since Arkansas, Louisiana and Georgia have been "reconstructed," they are fast falling into the condition of Tennessee.

The murder of the black guard, Ashburn, in a house of negro prostitutes in Columbus, Georgia, shook the Republic from turret to foundation stone. It was made the cause of special legislation in Congress and of innumerable military orders from General Meade and his subordinates. Yea, more, upright and honorable citizens were dragged from their homes, without process of law or the least notice, and confined in loathsome dungeons and subjected to inhuman treatment upon mere suspicion, or upon the *ex parte* testimony of suborned witnesses.

Yesterday we recorded the assassination of Major General HINDMAN, at his home in Helena, Arkansas, a man who had done his duty in every position into which he had been called; a gentleman of eminent merit, respected and honored by his fellow-citizens; under his own roof, surrounded by his family, he was assassinated, yet we venture the deed will not excite a sympathizing comment from the Government or Congress, and except the formal proclamation of the Governor, offering the customary reward for the apprehension of the culprits, it will find no record upon the archives of the State.

Such a condition of affairs is rapidly approaching in North Carolina. The time will soon come when the violent death of a Radical will subject whole communities to suspicion and probably punishment; the murder of a Democrat will hardly undergo the necessary legal investigation to ferret out the guilty parties. Unless good men combine, at the polls, to put down our present government, they will be compelled to form other combinations to protect their lives and property, and they will do it.

General Clingman.

In attempting to break the force of the masterly address of this distinguished gentleman, the Raleigh *Standard*, the cowardly defamer of character, from the slanderous attacks of which neither sex nor age, nor distinguished services will save its victims, says of General CLINGMAN:—"The only wound he received during the war was a sprained ankle, caused by a fall from a refractory horse in the streets of the secession town of Goldsboro', at a very safe distance from the detested Yankee hordes." A more cowardly falsehood was never written. There was no officer who rendered more efficient service in the defence of Petersburg than General CLINGMAN. On one occasion his gallant brigade alone protected that city from the combined assaults of Gen'ls Butler and Kautz.

In August, 1864, in a desperate and successful assault upon General Grant's left, entrenched upon the Weldon Railroad, he received a very serious wound in a gallant charge against the works of the Federal troops, from which he yet suffers. General CLINGMAN remained in Petersburg several months confined to his bed, under treatment, and we frequently visited him there, and was a witness of much of his sufferings, as we were of his patient toil in the trenches and his gallantry on the field.—None but moral and physical cowards would misrepresent the services of others to their country, and except with those who were too timid to meet the dangers of the service themselves, such dishonorable tactics are not resorted to in attacks upon political opponents.

For the Journal.

Duplin County.

At a regular meeting of the Central Seymour and Blair Club, at Kenansville, N. C., on Saturday, 26th inst., Mr. Isaac B. Kelly was requested to act as President, *pro tem.*, and Lou Stanford, Esq., as Secretary.

Mr. B. D. Ford was announced as the speaker for the occasion, and entertained the audience for about an hour by the delivery of a very able address on the "Nature, Causes and probable duration of a Republican form of Government."

The meeting tendered Mr. Ford their thanks for his masterly effort; and, on motion, adjourned until the next regular meeting on the 10th of October next.

By order of the President.

LOU STANFORD,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Upper Black River.

Maj. C. W. MCCLAMMY and Capt. S. A. ASHE, sub-electors for New Hanover county, will address the citizens of Upper Black River District, at Harrell's Store, on Saturday, October 10th.

Reported for the Journal.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Democratic Club at Cherry Grove, Columbus County, N. C., by Mr. John L. Barden.

Men of Columbus County:—I have been solicited to come here to-day to address you concerning the dangers which threaten to destroy the Constitution of our fathers—the crisis which overhangs our liberties.—This is the most trying time we have ever yet witnessed in the history of the American Republic, but we have no cause to despair, but rather let every man be inspired with courage, energy and enterprise, and boldly unite with the great Conservative party that is going forth conquering and to conquer.

Fellow citizens, you behold in me a man who is no speaker—no politician—nothing I claim to be but a plain, sunburnt farmer, but if there be anything that can rouse up my heart's emotions, and awaken the slumbering patriotism of my fellow-citizens, it is the names of those champions who are the choice of a free people—who head a gallant party, seeking constitutional rights, whose principles are the exponents of just laws, equal rights, peace and good will among men.

Before proceeding further, let us take a hasty glance at the source from whence our troubles sprang, and see how badly, basely and treacherously we have been treated.—In our late civil war you all beheld the two great sections engaged in a struggle for constitutional liberty. It is not my province to day to say which was right or which wrong, but suffice it to say that we lost. It was promised us that upon the cessation of hostilities, we should have peace, and the Union should be restored. Actuated by this assurance, the Southern States, as soon as they could do so, held elections. And in conventional assemblies they annulled all their laws which sprung up with the so-callad rebellion; disavowed all acts obnoxious to the Federal government; abolished slavery, and with one voice implored admission. How were they met? Our petitions were slighted, and our Congressmen, whom we elected legally and constitutionally, were *spurned* with contempt from the seat of government! Gentlemen, who did this? That party called Radical, which has opposed every honest measure that would give peace and harmony to our people, and health and prosperity to our system of government. That party who has acted the part of an insatiate robber, devastating the land, blighting all manner of industrial pursuits, pillaging the public treasury, and enslaving a free people. Every demand made by the Radicals on the people, only incites their damnable minds to seek out new and more ingenious tortures. The whole history of that party has been fraught, not with what might mildly be called political errors, but with crimes detestable to the American character and shocking to the honor of a glorious Republic.

It has upheld in its arbitrary rule monsters in the shape of men, whose only merit was taking the lives of our countrymen, stealing our property and burning our towns and cities. Enormities of crimes for which a Radical Congress added stripes of military insignia to their tinseled collars, but if it had been left to civil law, their backs would have been decorated with thirty-nine lashes. Look at some of their great men. Custar, who dealt in carriages and mulattoes, Hiram, the molasses thief, Butler, the spoon man, and little Phil, who burned two thousand barnes.—Now, gentlemen, these are the big men of the party, and if they would steal and destroy, rich as they were, what would those poor, miserable little fel's do who aspire after as low offices as constable of a district, or colonel of Billy Fitz Gubernator's militia? I leave that for your candid consideration.

Now, gentlemen, all those good times promised you by the Radicals, I ask where are they? Do they consist of the thirty-five cents per yard for the cotton shirting on our backs, or the twenty cents per pound for pork and two dollars per bushel for the corn we buy, or does it merely consist of the privilege lately accorded to an ignorant class, of voting for men who know not their interests. Poor, benighted countrymen, of the Radical party, you have been deluded by a party crying Union and peace, when they intended disunion and war. Some Radicals say they are going to seat Grant and Colfax if they have to do it by force of arms. They talk familiarly about *war!* Do they know any thing about war? On whom do they depend for leaders in the strife which they so unceremoniously seek to bring upon the peaceable inhabitants of the Union? Will Hiram U. serve you, now the molasses is gone? Will SPOONS answer your purpose when there are none in the country? All your big rogues have pocketed the valuables and the little fellows have nothing left but to enslave each other. Do the Radicals know anything about war? Who was it, I ask, that conquered the armies of the rebellious States? Not Radicals, gentlemen, but men who honestly fought for the Union; those Northern men who, in November, will cast their votes for Seymour and Blair. Once more, Radicals, let me advise you, that when you think of bringing on a revolution backed by Grant or Butler, in the language of Mr. Arp, I say "Consider old cow, consider." Remember that Rosecrans, Hancock, Blair, besides legions of scarred and sunburnt veterans in blue and gray yet live who earnestly desire peace,

"But they can rein a mettled steed,
And love to couch a spear;
St. George, a stirring life they'll lead
When they have such neighbors near."

Gentlemen, allow me to portray to your view the three grand elements of which the Radical party is composed. There are three parts of it, and although one may be a little less culpable than the others, yet I find them all in one heap of festering carrion that sends its deadly miasma up the nostrils of every honest, brave and patriotic citizen. The first class are those who are ignorant, indolent and superstitious. Tools of the leaders, some of them perhaps might be honest, but their information is so small, and their prejudices so strong, that they stand ready to do anything dishonest, however it may be that their leaders tell them. The second class are those who have some degree of information but very little character. Wise enough to foment the dregs of mortality to stuff the ballot-boxes by fraud, procure paying offices for themselves, and laugh at their poor ignorant fellows for being made fools of. The third class are those of our neighbors, who, for the hope of security or gain, bow their knees to party behests, seeking positions under Mr. Holden, Justices of the Peace or Constables of a District. How can the character of such men be portrayed? Gentlemen, you know the meanest men in the country. The English language is not sufficient to express the odium I have for such men. I prefer the words of the poet:

"Oh! for a tongue to damn the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
O'ercomes the counsels of the brave,
And blasts them in the hour of might.
His children's curse, his country's shame,
May he at last, with lips of flame,
On a parched desert, thirsting die.
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet! let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell."

Gentlemen, we have taken a brief view of that party whose whole life has been made up of promises, lies and detestable crimes; who has annulled the laws made by our wise, brave and honest fathers, and filled our land with poverty, woe and misery. They now seek to uproot our tree of liberty and enslave a free people. But O, deluded and dishonest men! their time is at hand.

The National Democratic Convention has happily raised a beacon light that illumines the pathway of every honest man of whatever race or color, and all are flying to the rescue of struggling Liberty, to snatch her from the grasp of the monster and smite him to the dust.

Honest men of North Carolina, read the Democratic platform. Who framed its principles? Were they all Democrats of the old school? Not only Democrats, but honest men of all parties, who earnestly desired the welfare of the Union and the overthrow of the Radical party. Men of all parties, from all parts of the Union, met in New York on the 4th of July and, casting aside former differences, they united in the spirit of peace and fraternal affection, and began the work of restoring our liberty, peace and glory of by-gone days.

The result of their labors was the choice of two of the most approved and popular statesmen of this day, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. Now, what are the policies of these champions of liberty? Sum it up in a nutshell. No party triumph. The Constitution of our fathers, as it was and as it shall forever be. Equal rights and impartial government.

What stigma, then, shall we affix to those who say we are the war party? An assertion so desperately base that it refutes itself. We who ask for the Constitution of our fathers—how can we mean war? How can we mean war by protesting against the employment of Holden's militia in time of peace, a measure directly opposite to the old Constitution, and even all the bastard offsprings of a similar name spawned forth by motley reconstruction Legislatures. I ask what do they mean? Peace? When these so-called consecrators of the peace bayonets almost daily bereaves some unhappy family of this scarred and mutilated country? What means all this military preparation if it be not to rivet upon us the chains of slavery, and to gag our mouths that we may not have the privilege of American citizens.

Fellow-citizens, they say "let us have peace," but they mean to give you that peace which is found in the dark and noisome dungeon, or that peace which knows no waking.

We say we will have peace. We invite you to examine the policies of our champions. Colored men, let the principles of our party platform, which any honest man will read to you, sink deep into your inquiring minds. The nature of the peace we hold out to you is equal rights, harmonious agreement with each other, and a good government—and, gentlemen, by the might of God, that we will have at all HAZARDS.

We belong to that noble ancestry who never bowed their necks to the yoke of tyranny. We are free born Americans. Let us use our right of suffrage in the coming fight, and, by the power of that weapon mightier than the sword, we shall triumph over the Radical monster in November.

Fellow-citizens, in the language of a Brutus, I ask you: "Who is here so rude that he would not be a free-born American, as our forefathers were? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Who is here so base that he would be a bondman—so vile that he would not love his country? If any, speak, for him have I intended to offend."

I hope I have offended none.

I behold in you the offspring of a virtuous, wise and honest ancestry. I behold us all as a band of brothers, seeking to restore our country to its former glory. Once more I invite you to a united action. If we succeed in electing our noble champions, misery, want and woe, which appear every where upon the face of our unhappy country will vanish like the leaves of autumn; but once forget you are free, and fail to use your right of ballot, and you are unworthy of your ancestry. There is no middle ground. To the rescue, every man of you, and all will yet be well; but if that damnable faction is to continue its course of rule and ruin, and at last fasten within its snaky folds our remaining liberty,

Then mount, our souls, to secure seats on high,
And let our gross flesh sink downward here to die.

For the Journal.

FRENCH'S CREEK,
BLADEN CO, Sept. 19, 1868.

Pursuant to notice a number of the Conservative citizens of French's Creek, Bladen county, North Carolina, met at Kelly's Cove for the purpose of organizing a Conservative Democratic Club for the approaching Presidential election. On motion, D. O. Hanlon was called to the chair and W. W. Benson requested to act as secretary; R. C. Kelly, A. P. Russ, Sen., and P. H. Pridgen were then appointed Vice-Presidents. R. P. Allen was then appointed corresponding secretary, D. A. McMillan, recording secretary and W. W. Benson assistant recording secretary.

The ocject of the meeting was explained in forcible and felicitous terms by the chairman, and an address was delivered by J. J. O. Lucas.

The chairman appointed a committee of three consisting of Messrs. R. P. Allen, D. A. McMillan and W. W. Benson, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee having reported, through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions as embracing the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the Club.

We whose names are hereunto appended fully appreciating the intensity of the political crisis now agitating our beloved country, and firmly believing that our only salvation is in the triumph of the principles which animate the Conservative party, which triumph is to be secured by the election of the nominees of said party, do for the furtherance of this object hereby organize ourselves into an association to be known as the French's Creek Seymour and Blair Club.

Resolved, That the action of the late National Convention at New York, and also the action of our State Convention at Raleigh, meets with our unqualified approbation, and calls for our entire and undivided support.

Resolved, That we appreciate the magnitude of the results involved, do pledge ourselves to use that extra amount of diligence so necessary to success to leave no effort untried in our limited sphere that may insure success.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. A. MCMILLAN, Sec'y.

Star please copy.

"Sweet Sixteen" is the name of the latest perfume.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Tragedy—Painful Accident—Supreme Court Clerk's Bond—Judge Buxton—Democratic Mass Meeting—Business in Fayetteville—Byrnes, Carpet-Baggers &c., &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 28, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In my last I apprised your readers of the main facts in the deplorable tragedy which cast so deep a gloom over our town—the violent death of two of our citizens, Dr. W. H. Morrow and R. W. Stedman. The published verdict of the Coroner's jury, made up after two days patient and thorough examination of a large number of witnesses, exonerate the friends of either party from the suspicion of having urged on the consummation of the frightful event. This cannot fail to be a matter of great satisfaction, for sad as were the circumstances of this fatal duel, the thought that the deliberate and evil counsel of others aroused the deadly passions of the two combatants would be even more painful.

On Tuesday morning last a very unfortunate accident occurred at Jones' Hotel, on Green street. Mr. W. G. McDonald, clerk in the establishment, was handling a revolver and, making a jocular threat at some person standing near, carelessly cocked the pistol. It was suggested that there was danger, and he had just turned to put it away, when the hammer slipped through his fingers and the pistol was discharged, the ball entering the right breast of Mr. Jesse L. Bryan, standing within a few feet, and coming out through his back. It struck the wall and rebounded back to the other side of the room. Mr. Bryan sank to the floor, but in a short time after was able to walk up to his room. An examination of the wound showed that the ball had passed through the right lung, but otherwise had taken a course as little dangerous as possible. Of course Mr. McDonald deeply regrets the culpable carelessness which caused so serious a calamity to an intimate acquaintance and good friend. The physicians think that Mr. Bryan will recover, though he is still suffering a good deal.

The long vexed question of the validity of the bond and instalment into office of the Radical Clerk elect of the Cumberland County Superior Court appears about to find a solution at last, and in a manner least acceptable to the honest and intelligent people of the county. After having failed to meet the requirements of the law touching his qualifications, made by a Radical Legislature, before a Radical Board of County Commissioners, which convened week after week, only to find his bond insufficient, and to a cost to the county by its sittings several hundred dollars; after the names of Deweese, Holden and many other *confreres* in the band of interloping office *cormorants*, had failed to be "sesame" to the doors of the much-coveted office, the Clerk elect, Jno. C. Callahan, an importation from some factory town in Pennsylvania, left with other trash by Sherman's baggage-wagons, finds *now* a friend in his hours of sore trial away up under the ermine of the *Judiciary*, and a protector from the rigors of his own party's legislation in a *Judge upon the bench!* An enactment of the General Assemby, designed to give this poor, struggling office-hunter—"a stranger in a strange land"—*justice*, by granting to him such time to qualify himself, and so specifying the value and nature of his bond. Judge R. P. Buxton, (whose name I *think* I remember to have seen on the Democratic ticket as Superior Court Judge of this District) with a magnanimity of spirit which may have in it a spice of gratitude, gives this man *indulgence*, and the people, the tax-payers of the county, *injustice* by failing to comply with the law, and making an appointment of one of the many native-born, meritorious citizens of the county, who could well discharge the duties of the office, and give a sufficient and unobjectionable bond.—On the representations of Callahan, that "all he wants is time," Judge Buxton extends his period of probation, that Oliver H. Dockery may be brought into the field. Oliver is the man of substance, whose endorsement is to put into the vacant place the wearied out and buffeted incumbent; Oliver is to indemnify us if Callahan "flees as a bird" to the vales of Pennsylvany or the smoky haunts of Pittsburg. Oliver, who, it is said, was some time since endeavoring to get through a petition in Bankruptcy, who will probably put pen to this document in consideration of the fact that Callahan did not go to the Lumberton Convention, where, had he been present, he would *not* have voted for the Colonel.

As I do not intend to keep pace with rumor, I will make no further statement until the further facts fully transpire. Up to the present the clerk has certainly *very much* to be grateful to Judge Buxton for; what his fellow-citizens may think they will probably show hereafter. The people have a way of very effectually manifesting their appreciation, both of fidelity to, and breach of, their trust.

A large Democratic meeting was held at Swan's Station, on the Western Railroad, on Friday last. About a thousand people were in attendance, many going up on an extra train from Fayetteville, together with the McLean Fire Company. A plentiful barbecue was spread out, cannon were fired, and there was altogether a day and part of the night of enjoyment and gratifying political enthusiasm. Speeches were made by gentlemen from this place and Chatham county, and earnestness and zeal in the accomplishment of the great political work before us were fully evinced.

Trade opens dull in Fayetteville so far; the merchants have received the greater part of their Fall supplies, but there is little appearance of the commencement of business. Summer (if we may so call this warm weather), has hung on so persistently that with the backwardness of Fall there has been also a backwardness in country purchasers and dealers. A few bales of new cotton have arrrved, selling as high as twenty-three cents, and planters in this and adjoining counties speak in terms of satisfaction of the cotton crop. The corn crop is also said to be fine, though there is some complaint in Chatham. Wheat is fair, and a larger area than last year planted.

T. A. Byrnes, Clerk in the Senate of the Legislature, once again graces our town with his portly presence. It is said he is to be the "special militia" Colonel for this county. Mann, the first appointee, having been given a "fat" office at Raleigh. Holden, perhaps, thought Byrnes fat enough, and not so needy of the oil-of-office lucre as Mann, who is rather skimp in his pattern. Byrnes's first "occupation is gone" of bullying white voters, and putting a guard about the Court House on election day. If that is his mission in appearing again in our midst, it were better for him that he remained away, even though he be "special militia" *general.*—The people want a free ballot in this election, and they will brook no insolence from Radical minions.

DELTA.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Radical Scheme of War and Treason.

We call attention again to the alarming and treasonable character and purposes of the act passed by the Radical Legislature at its late session, entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina." This act contains such startling and extraordinary provisions, that we feel called upon to allude to it again, with the hope that the athorities at Washington, the people at the North and South, and especially of this State, will note our warning and take such steps as prudence and wisdom may dictate, to frustrate the war-like and treasonable purposes of a class of desperate men who are bent upon ruling and plundering the country, or bringing on another war, the manifest consequences of which must be the destruction of the Union and free government.

It will be observed that the provisions of this act are very *general* and *comprehensive*, and all tend to the centralization of power in the hands of the so-called Executive of this State. They are so shaped as to give this Executive all the necessary power to exclude from the proposed military service all such persons as might be offensive to him; in other words, *his test of loyalty* to the party with which he affiliates is to be applied to every officer and soldier in the proposed service. He is, indeed, the *head* of the proposed army; he is to select the material, to put it together and direct its purposes and movements. The amplest powers and means are conferred to this end.

The Act when scrutinized, shows, too, a spirit of insincerity and fraud, and a covert purpose to entrap a credulous Legislature. This will be manifest on the examination of the law.

Let us see what are its main features and leading provisions: The title of the Act is false, fraudulent and deceptive. It is entitled "*An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina.*" Whereas, in fact and truth, it does not provide in terms for the organization of the militia, but for the organization of a regular army, composed of all the arms of the regular military service and a police force, another sort of military organization, which is to be regularly organized, armed and equipped, but which would not by any means be denominated *a militia* or *the* militia of the State. And it will be seen, hereafter, that this police organization may be taken from the militia, virtually as this Governor directs. The title says the purpose of the act is to organize a militia, not the militia, whereas it provides, in fact, for two armies, and no provision is made in terms, much less in detail for organizing the militia.

We here insert the official circular from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, for the information of the people:

STATE OF NORTH CAOLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEGH, August 26, 1868.

Circular:

The act entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina," is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the Militia of North Carolina shall consist of those liable to military duty and that every person so liable shall be required to serve in the same unless he shall pay to the County Treasurer a yearly contribution of two dollars, or be exempted under the certificate of some practicing physician on account of some bodily infirmity.

Sec. 2. The militia shall consist of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions as now required by law.

Sec. 3. The regulations of the United States Army shall be adhered to, as near as practicable, in organizing the Militia of this State.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall appoint one Adjutant General who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses while organizing and supervising the militia, and after the militia shall have been fully organized, said salary shall be reduced to three hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall appoint and commission all officers.

Sec 6. All officers and enrolled men in the militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 7. The white and colored militia shall be enrolled in separate and distinct companies, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies.

Sec. 8. The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of volunteer infantry, not exceeding six, the same to be appointed as nearly as possible through the State, for which purpose the State shall be divided into three divisions, to be known as the Eastern, Middle and Western divisions, which divisions shall constitute a Major General's Department. If, in the discretion of the Governor, it shall be deemed advissble, he may also accept and organize volunteer battalions of cavalry, not to exceed three, and one battery of artillery, the same to be equally divided among the divisions named in this section.

Sec. 9. The Governor is hereby authorized, at the request of any five Justices of a county to direct the Colonel commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from men liable to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed Militia of North Carolina.

Sec. 10. The number of said detailed militia shall not exceed fifty to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. There shall be a Captain appointed for each company, and a Lieutenant for each platoon of fifty men, and a sergeant for every ten men, comprising the force, but when the organization does not exceed fifty men, there shall be no lieutenant; the said detailed militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

Sec. 11. No man shall be an officer or private in the detailed militia, unless he be an elector of the State and first take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office.

Sec. 12. Every officer of the detailed militia shall have power to call out the whole or part of the force under his command, to preserve the peace and enforce the law, at the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his deputy, County or Town Constable, or any County Commissioner, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall at once be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of the detailed militia, a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct, and any wilful violation shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 14. The said detailed militia shall be under the command of the Governor and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of this organization and propose any legislation he may deem proper and necessary therefor.

Sec. 15. The badges of the detailed militia shall bear these initials, N. C. D. M. The badges of a Captain shall be marked Co. ——, No. —— Captain; that of a Lieutenant, Co. ——, No. —— Platoon No. —— Lieutenant; and that of a Sergeant, Co. —— Platoon No. —— Sec. No. —— Sergeant; and no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the same. The loan or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offense, punishable with imprisenment for not less than one month nor more than two years. The Adjutant General shall have power to designate the number of each company, platoon and section.

Sec. 16. Any officer of said detailed militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests and not otherwise.

Sec. 17. That white and colored members of the detailed Militia shall not be compelled to serve in the same sections.

Sec. 18. Each officer shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses and postage incurred in the discharge of his duties.

Sec. 19. Each Captain shall require monthly reports from each Sergeant in his company, and shall make monthly reports to the Adjutant General of the State.

Sec. 20. The officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions, and the Adjutant General shall furnish to each officer a list of all officers according to rank.

Sec. 21. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any money not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 22. The detailed militia organized under the provisions of this act shall not be used on any occasion or under any pretext for any other purpose than to execute the laws and to suppress resistance to the same, and it may be called upon by any peace officer for that purpose. And in case it be called into service to preserve the peace in any election, the force shall be used to secure a fair and untrammeled vote of all electors without regard to their political opinions, and no member of the force shall, while on duty, be allowed to endeavor to influence the vote of any citizen, and any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on indictment and conviction before any Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and shall forfeit any office of position that he may then hold under the laws of the State. Every Justice of the Peace or other peace officer shall cause all offenders against this act to be immediately arrested and held to bail to appear before the next succeeding Superior Court of the county to answer such charge.

Sec. 23. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 17th day of August, 1868.

(Signed) JOS. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
(Signed) TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 26th, 1868.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

(Signed) HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

Then this Governor appoints and commissions all the officers. This is unusual and extraordinary in organizing the militia, and contrary to the uniform practice in this State. But this is the leading means of centralizing the power of the two forces provided for.

This Governor may receive and organize, arm and equip, six regiments of infantry, three battalions of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. The usual number of a regiment is a thousand men, but no number is designated in this act. Under this provision the Governor may organize ten thousand men, and arm and equip them. These troops are not to be taken from the people promiscuously, but they must be such as this Governor will accept. These troops may come from any State, and this Governor may appoint the officers from any State, and they are to be organized, as nearly as may be, according to the army regulations of the United States. It will thus be seen that this army will be a Radical army, out and out, under the command and direction of this Radical Governor.

Five Justices of the Peace may call upon this Governor to order his Colonel in any county to *detail, organize*, and equip and arm a *detailed* militia force, to keep the peace and enforce the law, not exceeding fifty in a county for each member from such county to the House of Representatives, but this Governor may *increase* the number to be thus *detailed, organized, armed and equipped* as much as *he* pleases. Now these Justices of the Peace are all Radicals, and all the Colonels are Radicals, and all the officers and all the privates are Radicals, and the whole power of this army is in the hands of this Radical Governor, by and through this means. And the whole treasury of the State is at the command of this Governor, to these ends. This *detailed militia* must be *electors* in this State, and so must its officers (it may be any number the Governor may fix), and it must be used *only* for the purpose of *executing* the *laws* and to suppress resistance to the same. The 22d Sec. of this act provides what shall be the purpose of the detailed militia; but no section defines the purposes of the *volunteer army!* The purpose of this army is left to the discretion of this Governor.

It will thus be seen that the object of this act, so general and covert in its terms, is not to organize the militia, but to organize a tremendous *military Radical power*, and that all necessary means to this end are provided!

Now wherefore this strange and extraordinary piece of legislation? What cause has given rise to it, or what necessity is there for it? There is no state of war here; there is no war threatened on the part of the white people of the State; the people never were in a greater state of subordination to law, and they could not be driven into a conflict with the Federal Government. Indeed, if it could be pretended that there was a cause for apprehension of resistance to lawful authority, by regular war or irregular conflict, then there is not the slightest necessity for this war measure, for the United States troops are stationed in the State, and thousands more could be transported here in a few hours. Then, we repeat, wherefore the necessity for these strange and unheard of military organizations, to be gotten up in such a *peculiar, one-sided*, political party *way*, at such an enormous expense as must be incurred to organize, arm and equip these armies? Can any one conjecture, much less see, a necessity for such armies and expenses?

The leaders of this party are desperate men, innovators, such men as spring up in the wake of civil wars; these men see that power is about to pass into other hands, and they have made a desperate resolve to prevent this, if possible. Every conceivable means to this end has been used since the close of the late war, and one of the principal means employed was the unlawful and forcible enfranchisement of the negro race in the south. Notwithstanding all these efforts, it is not improbable to them that Seymour and Blair may be elected at the approaching Presidential election. They intend to prevent this if possible, at the ballot box; but if they can't do it, then they have resolved to resist their inauguration by *force of arms* and open war upon the Constitution of the country. This purpose has been openly avowed by some of the more indiscreet of the Radicals.—the opinion is wide spread at the north that there is such a settled purpose.

This Act of the Legislature, providing for this large military force, is in the interests of this covert Radical movement throughout the land. Its history and aims prove this. At first, the Radical Legislature received the proposition with manifest distaste; it was debated warmly, in caucus and out of caucus, and finally, as was supposed and hoped, it was defeated in the Senate by the adoption of a substitute, which was little more than an affirmation of the law as it existed without this Act; but Mr. John Pool, Mr. Joseph C. Abbott, two members of Congress from this State and the latter a carpet bagger, a few days before the close of the late session of the Legislature, returned from Washington, having conferred fully with the Radicals there, and Mr. Pool prepared the bill which passed the Legislature. After he prepared the bill it was brought before the Radical caucus and there debated. The party lash was furiously applied, and the caucus agreed that the bill should pass.—Mr. Pool, in his speech, told the caucus that it must pass, without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*. Pool, Abbott, Heaton, and all the carpet baggers, including "Gov." Holden and his son Joseph, manifested unusual anxiety about the passage of the bill; they all lobbied for it in both branches of the Legislature, and especially in the Senate; they used all their personal as well as political influence to induce the degenerate members of the Legislature to pass it. It passed, and this Governor is now proceeding, without any necessity, to carry out its several provisions.

Now what will this scheme accomplish? Under it, this Governor may organize, arm and equip, with such officers as he may choose, from this State and abroad, at least ten thousand men; he is in fact taking steps to this end; many officers are already appointed; he can organize, arm, and equip, ready to make war, twenty thousand *detailed Militia*, as they are termed in the Act, and take all these armed, organized troops, in connection with the semi-Military organization among the negroes, called the "Union League," and the Military force may be easily made to reach fifty or sixty thousand men. The negroes are drilled constantly; at the late negro celebration here, the Leagues drilled through the streets regularly; the officers, many of them, had swords, and the privates had bludgeons, that answered the place of a gun. We know that this organization exists all over the State, and that this drilling goes on everywhere in the State among negroes; we know that this astounding Act has been passed by the Legislature, and we know that this Radical Governor is proceeding, deliberately and quietly, to execute iis provisions and to organize this military force, and we know that the Radical leaders declare openly, all over this State and throughout the Union, that if Seymour and Blair are elected, they are resolved to make *war;* it was openly declared by some of the negro orators here that they intend to make war, if Seymour and Blair are elected. The Radical white men all over the State, including this Radical Governor, are preparing the negro mind, and indeed the whole Radical mind, for such a conflict.

We have other information about the conspiracy thus to prepare for war, that we do not now choose to make public, but we intend to do so at the proper time.

Now this army and war movement is in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of this Ssate, and we call upon the authorities at Washington to exercise all lawful means to stop these dangerous and treasonable proceedings. We warn all the people of this State of the danger of joining any of these Radical organizations; they are for the purposes of WAR, war upon the Constitution of the Union at that, and after a man has once joined them, it is more difficult to cut loose from them than many suppose. This negro Union League organization is part of the plan, and a principal part of it; the Act of the Legislature is intended to organize the white Radicals in such a way as to compel them to go into the war when it comes. Let the people heed these admonitions! There are danger and war ahead, and these mad, desperate and treasonable schemes of this Radical party must be suppressed, if the good people would save the country. The revolutionary condition of the country, the billions of public debt, and the unheard of daily expenditures of public treasure by the Radical party, prove, beyond question, that the government cannot last unless some corrective is speedily applied!

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

Late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, September 13th, 1868.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 19, 1868.

Hon. Wm. Battle:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned having listened, with pleasure, to your speech on the 12th instant, and being satisfied that the portion relating to Judge Pearson's letter will meet the views of a vast majority of the people of North Carolina, and will be of great benefit in assisting our people to come to a correct understanding of our great political changes, respectfully ask of you a copy of the same for publication.

P. H. MCDADE, Ch'm.
JONES WATSON,
J. T. CROCKER,
WM. FETTER, } Committee.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 22, 1868.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 19th instant, requesting for publication a certain part of the speech which I delivered to the citizens of Chapel Hill and its vicinity, a few days ago, is now before me. Yielding to your wishes I have written out the part you require, and hope it may meet with the same acceptance elsewhere as it seems to have met with here.

For the kind terms in which your wishes have been communicated to me, please accept my most heartfelt thanks.

Very truly yours,
W. H. BATTLE.

To P. H. McDade, Esq., Chairman, and Jones Watson, Esq., James T. Crocker, Wm. Fetter, committee.

Fellow-Citizens:—Many of you are aware that I was, by appointment, to have addressed you two weeks ago upon the great topics which now agitate the country. You are aware, too, that I was prevented from doing so by a sad event which deprived the State of one of her ablest and most useful citizens, and me of a valued and life-long friend. I am grateful to the kind Providence which has permitted me to fulfil a promise which I made to appear before you to-day. I thank you for coming out to hear me. I esteem it as a high compliment that you have done so; particularly as, in doing it, you have had to neglect your agricultural labors at this busy season of the year. I must return my thanks to the ladies, also, for honoring me by their presence. Whether it proceeds from a sounder judgment or a more delicate instinct, the fact is certain, that the ladies are generally on the right side; and it must be a great support to any public speaker to find himself encouraged by their presence and cheered by their smiles.

This occasion, fellow-citizens, is one of no ordinary interest. It is a great crisis in the life of the nation. More than three years have elapsed since the close of the late civil war, and yet the country is in a state of confusion and alarm. Complaints of injustice and oppression are heard on every side. Many of us feel ourselves deprived of our just rights and privileges, and there is more or less of distrust and unquietness prevailing everywhere through out the land. Why is this so? is the great question which I have to discuss; and I think I can demonstrate to your entire satisfaction, that it has been caused by the so-called laws which are generally known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.—Those measures I believe to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and I now take upon myself the task of proving them to be so.

At the close of the late war, when the armies under Generals Lee and Johnson had surrendered, a great question was presented as to how the Southern States were to be restored to their former condition in the Union. The task of accomplishing this was certainly one of the greatest magnitude, but to a mind unmoved by passion and unbiased by prejudice, it presented no very formidable obstacle. The President of the United States, in all his proclamations and other public acts, and Congress, in all its laws and resolutions, had declared that the war was waged on their part solely for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and repudiated again and again the idea that it was a war for conquest. Having these things in view, General Sherman concluded a Convention with Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, which, if it had been approved and ratified by the Administration, would have restored all the States lately in revolt at once, to their former relations to the Government. And all this would have been effected without the slightest violation of the Constitutions of either the United States or of the States. Conventions would have been immediately called together in the several States by the proper authorities thereof, such changes in their respective Constitutions, in relation to the abolition of slavery, and in such other particulars as the General Government had a right to require, would have been adopted, and the whole country would long since have been pacified, and would now be enjoying a state of comparative peace and prosperity. In proposing his plan, Gen. Sherman exhibited the highest qualities of statesmanship; and he, in my estimation, deserves the high credit of having seen more clearly than any other man the wants of the country, and the measures by which those wants could be met. Unfortunately the scheme proposed by this great statesman for the pacification of the country, though it was in exact accordance with the often expressed purpose of the President and Congress in their efforts to suppress the rebellion, was not approved by the Administration, in consequence of which another plan had to be devised and carried into effect. That plan comprised the measures which, as you all know, were adopted by President Johnson and his Cabinet for the re organization of the States lately in revolt.

So far as North Carolina was concerned William W. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor. Through his agency a Convention of the people was called.—Amendments to the Constitution, in which were inserted all the changes demanded by the United States government, were framed, and submitted to and ratified by the people. It was then generally supposed everywhere, and by all parties, that North Carolina was once more a State in the Union, and, as such, invested with all the powers, rights and privileges enjoyed by any other State.—The Provisional Governor, Holden, and all the other public men and authorities of the State, undoubtedly so understood it. Mr. Holden became a candidate for election as Governor, and had he been successful I shrewdly suspect that we should never have heard of his doubting the right under which he would then have held the office. The Judges of the Supreme Court certainly did not doubt the authority under which they were elected, or that they were Judges of a State, in full communion with every other State. This can be shown by the highest evidence, the evidence of their own judicial decisions.

At January Term, 1867, the case of *Hughes ex parte*, was brought before the Court upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Sec. 1, Phil. Rep. 57. The facts were that Hughes had gone to the State of New York and had, in one of the Courts of that State, been indicted for the offense of cheating, by false pretenses, and had fled to this State. The Governor of New York, who was a member of the Radical party, demanded him as a fugitive from justice, of Jonathan Worth, as Governor of the State of North Carolina. Under the warrant of Governor Worth, Hughes was arrested by the sheriff of Granville county, whereupon he sued out the writ of *habeas corpus* and had it made returnable before the Supreme Court. One of the questions discussed by Person, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, was whether Jonathan Worth was the rightful Governor of a State in the Union. The Judge argued ably and elaborately to show that President Johnson, alone, had full power and authority to adopt the measures which he did for the restoration of the State, and that those measures had had the effect intended; that, consequently, North Carolina was once more invested with all the rights and powers of one of the States of the United States. But, upon the supposition of some persons, that the concurrence of Congress was necessary to give validity to the action of the President, the Chief Justice went on to say as follows:—"Whether the act of the President was one which required the concurrence of Congress, is a question into which we need not enter; for, taking it to be so, Congress has, in many ways, recognized and confirmed the action of the President in regard to the reorganization of the State government by filling its offices. No other need be referred to than the joint resolution by which certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States are proposed to the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, for adoption or rejection, thereby recognizing the Legislature as a lawful body, and, of course, recognizing, in like manner, the Convention under whose authority the members of the Legislature were elected, &c., &c.

Here, then, is a clearly expressed opinion of the Supreme Court that North Carolina was, in January, 1867, a "State" in the Union. This must have been so, otherwise the Court did an act of gross injustice in ordering Hughes to be delivered up to the agent of the Governor of New York for the purpose of being carried back to that State.—The Constitution of the United States, in Art. 4, sec. 2, par. 2, provides that "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." It is thus seen that the Constitution of the United States confines its provision for the surrender of fugitives from justice to cases occurring between the *several States*, and neither had the Governor of New York a right to demand nor the Governor of North Carolina a right to surrender, Hughes, unless North Carolina had been as much a State as New York.

That North Carolina had been completely reorganized as a State in January, 1867, was also settled by the case of the *State vs. Bell*, 1 Phil. Rep. 76, in which the question was whether the Convention which sat in October, 1865, had the power to tax merchants who did business in the town of Beaufort between the 1st day of January, 1865, and the close of the war in April or May of that year. Beaufort was at that time in possession of the Federal forces, and the decision turned upon the question whether the capture and occupation of the town was the capture and occupation by the Federal army of foreign territory, or merely the suppression of the rebellion in that part of the State. The latter was held to be the true doctrine, as is shown by the following closing language which I used in delivering the opinion of the Court upon that point: "The capture of Beaufort by the military force of the United States was not, therefore, the conquest by a foreign enemy of the territory of the State of North Carolina, but merely the suppression of the rebellion in that part of the State; and when afterwards the State was rehabilitated, its loyal government was restored to all its former powers, including the power of taxation, over all its inhabitants in every part of its territory. This view is fully sustained by the opinion of Judge Sprague in the case of the Amy Warbeck, before the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and by that of Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, *in the matter of Jones Egan*, on a writ of *habeas corpus*." Here then we have a case of a State, admitted by every department of the General and State governments, to be invested with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of one of the States of the Federal Union, and I ask where Congress got the power to overturn the government of North Carolina, or intermeddle with its domestic administration! I defy any man to show any rightful authority to interfere with North Carolina, any more than with New York or Massachusetts.

The Reconstruction acts of Congress were passed after January, 1867, and I am aware that Chief Justice Pearson has recently written and published a letter in which he asserts their validity, and seeks to sustain his assertion by declaring that, "If these Reconstruction acts are void, so are the Reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves." The Standard newspaper, of Aug. 26, alludes to this declaration, and asks, with an air of triumph, whether it is not logically true. I respond to the question, and assert that it is not true, either logically or otherwise. It will be recollected that the Chief Justice had, long before his letter was written, pronounced judicially that the State of North Carolina had been reconstructed by the act of the President, and that such act had been fully confirmed by the concurrent action of Congress. His argument must be then that Congress had the power to reconstruct the State a second time. Is that the line of the argument?—If so, I should like to know how many times Congress has the right to reconstruct the State, and whether it can ever be considered as finally reconstructed? "It the Reconstruction acts of Congress are void, so are the Reconstruction measures of President Johnson," says Chief Justice Person. If the Reconstruction measures of President Johnson were valid, as the Chief Justice and I have both adjudicated, then the Reconstruction acts of Congress are necessarily null and void, say I, and I prove it thus: If the Legislature grant a tract of land to one person, and afterward grant the same land to another, will not the latter grant be void because the first grant is violated? And will it not be a perversion of the rules of logic to say, in such case, that if the second grant be void, the first must be so too? Of such reasoning nothing less can be said, than that it is manifestly absurd. The case of a second State grant is precisely the same in principle with a second reorganization of a State by the President and Congress.—Chief Justice Pearson, in his letter, admits the authority of the decision in the case of *ex parte* Hughes; that is, he admits that North Carolina was, at the time when that case was before the Court, completely reorganized and restored to all the rights and bound to all the duties of a State in the Union, and being so I defy him or any other man to show any authority in the Congress of the United States, or in the law of Nations, to thrust her out of the Union for the purpose of attemping to restore her a second time. It is very certain that the logic of his letter cannot do it.

I think then, my fellow-citizens, that I have successfully performed my task, by showing that the Reconstruction measures of Congress are, in the language of one of the articles of the National Democratic and Conservative platform, "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void;" and it is my firm belief that they will be decided to be so by the Supreme Court of the United States. Now suppose such a decision to be made, will it not be the duty of all the people of the United States to acquiesce in it? The friends of Seymour and Blair, undoubtedly, will do so; and if the celebrated invocation of General Grant to "let us have peace," is sincere, then his friends must acquiesce likewise. Away, then, with the fear of the war spoken of by the Chief Justice!

I call upon you, then, my fellow-citizens, you, above whose heads floats the flag of the United States, with the glorious names of Seymour and Blair inscribed upon it, to vote as you may think right,—to fear God, and to fear nothing else.

Still Coming Out.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 25.

EDITORS JOURNAL: Please publish in your paper that we are no longer members of the corrupt Radical party. Last year we were deceived by false representations, and some of us were induced to join the Union League; we now see that we were wrong and intend in future to vote the full Democratic ticket, and advise all our friends who have been deceived by the negro party to come out at once and vote for Seymour and Blair and A. A. McKoy, and save the country from destruction.

SAMUEL STONE,
E. B. STONE,
ALFRED PREVATT,
MCKENZIE ALLEN,
JAMES BLANKS,
GOODMAN BRITT.

OHIO.

General George W. Morgan, in a letter written to the Democratic Mass Convention lately held at Indianapolis, says:

"WE SHALL CARRY OHIO!"

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:

"We have the names of one hundred and thirty-three men who voted the Republican ticket in this city last fall, but who will vote with us in October and November."

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—Noon.

There was a political row at Lancaster, Pa., which lasted seven hours. The people closed their stores. Many were hurt.

The Commissioners of Registration in Tennessee are under bail for fraudulent registration.

The Catholic Diocese of New York prohibits pic-nics, spiritualism, planchette and animal magnetism.

Explosion.

URBANA, OHIO, Sept. 30—Noon.

Ten cars were burned here to-day by an explosion. The first car was supposed to contain nitro glycerine. A house quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by concussion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—P. M.

The following are the endorsements on the Alabama memorial and resolution:

By the President—Referred to the Hon. Secretary of War for his consideration and action.

By General Schofield—Respectfully referred to General Meade for his action under the instructions of August 25th.

It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon Department Commanders all powers which the laws allow, and it is the President's wish that within the limits of his lawful authority General Meade exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By the Adjutant General—Respectfully transmitted to General Meade for his guidance.

By command of General Grant.

There are fifteen hundred Federal troops in Virginia.

Further proceedings in the Surratt case will depend upon the action of the Grand Jury. Further proceedings against him are improbable.

Gen. Blair is here. He declines any demonstration in honor of himself. He departs for the West to-morrow.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 30—P. M.

James K. Caskie, a prominent tobacco merchant, died to-day.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Noon.

Money active at 7 @ cent. Sterling Exchange active at 108⅜. Gold 139¼. Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, 112. North Carolina Sixes, new, 73; Virginia Sixes, new, 54. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 68; new, 68.

Flour 10@15 cents lower. Wheat favors buyers. Corn unchanged and dull. Cotton a shade firmer but quiet at 26½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 43½@44 cent. Rosin—strained common $2 45. Freights firm.

A first-class funeral costs $924 in New York. Even at that price it is cheaper than living.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	38 @	40	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00 @	10 00	
BRICKS,			
℔ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Spts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 30 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 50	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	21 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	23½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ℔ lb.	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	13 @	18	
YARN, ℔ 5 bdl	00 00 @	2 00	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb.	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50 @	16 00	
Superfine	8 50 @	9 00	
Fine	7 00 @	8 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	11 00 @	12 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	20 @	24	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	90 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	90 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	0 00 @	1 40	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina	11 @	12	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½ @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 00 @	1 15	
Northern	0 80 @	0 90	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
HOOP,			
℔ ton	140 00 @	145 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 75 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Ffr Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47½	
do bbls	50 @	52½	
Sugar house	0 @	37½	
do bbls	00 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0 @	2 60	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 60	
Hard	0 00 @	1 30	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 60	
Tar, in ordi	0 00 @	2 80	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 00 @	2 15	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 70	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	39 @	39½	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	42 @	48	
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 80 @	1 25	
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 75 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
	N. C. Bacon.		
Hams	22 @	24	
Middlings	20 @	21	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Hog round	21 @	22	
	Western Bacon.		
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
Lard, N. C	20 @	21	
do North'rn	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'rn	50 @	40	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	31 50 @	32 00	
Thin "	29 00 @	30 00	
Prime,	28 00 @	29 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	1 80 @	2 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	1 70 @	1 90	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	13½ @	14	
Porto Rico	14½ @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	00 @	16½	
A	00 @	17	
Crushed	00 @	17½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	11	
Wilmington			
Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	80 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	6 50 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
October 1, 1868.

TURPENTINE—The market ruled without change for this article during the first two days of the week just closed, but on Monday there was less enquiry and the price declined 10 cents on previous quotations, with sales at $2 60 for soft, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The demand is not so good as reported in our last, and the market closes rather weak, with a limited enquiry at present figures. The arrivals continue meagre, and for the week ended to-day comprise only 757 bbls., as follows:

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Mass Meeting at Warsaw.

At the request of our Duplin friends, we give notice that there will be a Mass Meeting of the Democrats of the counties of Duplin, Sampson and others held at Warsaw on Thursday, the 22d of October. Some of the most prominent orators of the State are expected to be present. A large turnout and an enthusiastic time is anticipated.

Duplin County.

In this gallant county our Democratic friends are hard at work and thoroughly alive to the magnitude of the issues embraced in this campaign. A friend writing us from Warsaw says that Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., of Kenansville, addressed the Seymour and Blair Club at Warsaw on Saturday last. His speech was replete with sound argument, exhibiting to the Club very plainly that we must not and cannot afford to be beaten in this contest. His efforts to address the colored voters, in the latter part of his speech, were productive of but little effect, owing to their previous instructions not to listen. Mr. Kelly is doing noble service in Duplin.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Democrats of Columbus.

According to previous notice, the Democrats of Columbus were addressed at Whiteville, on Tuesday last, by Col. A. A. McKoy and Capt. J. C. Dobbin, the Democratic candidates for Congress and Elector, respectively, from this District. It being Court week, a large number from all parts of the county were present, among whom was a considerable crowd of colored men. Col. Robert Strange spoke to them on Monday morning, Col. McKoy on Tuesday morning, and Capt. Dobbin Tuesday night. The Court House was used for speaking purposes, Judge Russell having exhibited considerable courtesy in arranging the sittings of the Court so as to accommodate the speakers.

The speeches, we learn, were stirring and effective, as they could not fail to be from such able and distinguished gentlemen. The information that we are in possession of leads us to believe that much good was accomplished, especially among the colored portion of the assembly, whose eyes have been opened to the truth. The cheering news also comes to us that there are but thirteen white Radicals in the whole of Columbus, and many of these are reported as ashamed of the crowd they are in, and are about "on the fence."

The Lumberton Radical Convention—Dockery Nominated for Congress—Galloway the Elector.

The Radical Convention for the Third Congressional District assembled in Lumberton on Wednesday, the 23d instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Radical Elector for this District.

The organization was effected by the election of Col. J. H. Davis, of Montgomery, President, and Benj. Durfee, of New Hanover, Secretary.

All the counties in the District were duly represented, with the exception of Montgomery and Columbus, which claimed a representation by proxy. This, however, was not allowed.

This left fourteen votes in the Convention, out of the sixteen in the District.

Before a ballot was proceeded with Rutherford and Byrnes, of the candidates for the nomination, withdrew, the former in favor of French and the latter of Dockery. Thomas, another candidate, also withdrew, leaving the contest between Dockery and French.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows: Dockery 7, French 6, Thomas 1.

The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Dockery, and was as follows: Dockery 9, French 5.

A. H. Galloway (colored) was subsequently chosen as the Elector for the District.

It is reported that on the first ballot one of the votes which was cast for Dockery was intended for Thomas, but the delegate casting it was too drunk to distinguish the difference.

It is also intimated by French's friends that bribery was used, and that the vote of Sampson was secured by Dockery for the sum of $100. If Izard French had have known this, he would doubtless have increased the bid, and gone $100 better on Dockery. As it was, though, Izard, whose friends were clamorous and declared that fair play had not been had, boldly and with that self-sacrificing spirit with which he marched at the head of the negro procession in Raleigh, bade adieu to his hopes and told his friends that he intended to support the nominee.

After the Convention a torch-light procession, composed mostly of the negroes of Robeson, marched through the streets of Lumberton with the usual noisy consequences.

And so this nominating Convention has ended. French may well cry "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my (hopes of) greatness." Disappointed in his aspirations, stricken with woe and sorrow at his disaster, where, oh where, shall he turn but to the bosom of "my colored friends," and become processionist leader to all torch-light demonstrations.

Dockery having been nominated he will be vigorously met and encountered by our candidate, who, if he don't look out, will beat him badly.

Cotton.

The depression in the cotton market appears to be the result of two leading causes—the increased estimates of yield at the South, and the depression at Liverpool, arising out of liberal supplies of the East India staple, (says the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* of the 16th inst.) The fact that our crop is much earlier than usual, and the prompt manner in which it is coming upon the market too, has allayed all apprehensions of a dearth of supply, and thus contributed to the depression. Smith, Edwards & Co., of Liverpool, in their monthly report, dated 1st instant, remark upon the outlook as follows: "Although there is not a sufficient supply of cotton to provide a very full consumption till the end of the year, there is enough to allow an outgoing of sixty-six thousand bales weekly, and leave a stock of five hundred thousand bales in Great Britain at Christmas; the outgoings at the same time last year were seventy-three thousand bales, but the average price was 2d. less than our present currency, and trade was good both here and on the Continent. There are now one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand bales of East India cotton due, or just arrived, and we shall likely have an import within the next month of a quarter of a million bales from India; much of this cotton will arrive to a heavy loss, though the recent advance will greatly assist weak buyers and moderate the pressure. It is not probable that our maximum stock will this year exceed, though it may probably reach, six hundred thousand bales. These considerations would indicate that prices are as present circumstances justify, but that no material decline is probable."

At Manchester, the same authority says, "A very extensive business was done in August, and, with the exception of some coarser makes of cloth, stocks have been almost cleared off, whilst for India contracts have been in many cases obtained for one or two months ahead. But whilst the business done is satisfactory in point of volume, present prices are far from being remunerative. There has been a marked increase in the consumption of cotton during the past month; the late welcome rains have provided a sufficient supply of water, and short time, from this cause or on account of the stagnation of trade, has been very generally abandoned. We now estimate the consumption of Great Britain at fifty thousand to fifty-two thousand bales per week, which is still, however, somewhat under the large figure it reached during the Spring."

Georgia Radicalism.

There has been much written and said to prove that the expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature was the sole act of the Democrats of that body. We have shown most conclusively that the fault, if fault there be, was with the so-called Constitutional Convention of the State, composed exclusively, or almost exclusively, of Radicals, which did not make them eligible. The colored members of the Legislature, who were expelled, published a "manifesto" which, among others things, contained the following striking facts. They say:

In several counties *not a white Republican could be found, or any white men who would accept the colored nomination*; yet we are now censured and expelled for doing the best we could, and what is more astonishing, a number of white representatives who were professed Republicans at home, since their arrival here, have become decided Democrats.

Here is not only a candid admission that men elected as Radicals and were and are orthodox Radicals, voted to expel them from office, and also that in several counties not a white Radical could be found, or at least one who was willing to accept the Radical nomination. This substantiates a condition of things which has often been charged by Democrats, but not until now, with a solitary exception, admitted by Radicals. Here is a confession that in several of the counties of Georgia the Radical party is exclusively composed of blacks, or if there be whites they were unwilling to confess it to the extent to become candidates of the negroes. What a commentary upon reconstruction! What a lesson this is to the white men of the North.

The solitary exception to this confession, so far as we know, was the repeated admissions of Mr. Wynne, the Senator from Franklin in the present Legislature of this State, that not five decent white men of his county were Radicals or would recognize him upon his return home. Even this well-known fact, and one not confined to Franklin alone, would hardly have been admitted, but this man, like his fellows, had sold himself for a price, and he was then pleading for its payment. As a reason why he should be allowed a large *per diem*, the great sacrifice he had made of his social position and of his self-respect for the sake of his—pocket, was a necessary part of the contract, and was readily admitted as a sufficient voucher for the money received.

These dusky Georgia legislators, in the admission which we have quoted, have illustrated one of the evils of reconstruction. In their own defence they have struck a severe blow at their party. They have placed upon the records of the State, for the benefit of future historians, one of the most palpable and convincing proofs of the failure of the legislation of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States. What defence can be put up for a party, in this age and country, which has forced upon a people a condition of things which renders it impossible for the election of a white man to represent the people and property of a county, in a sovereign State, in the legislative department of the Government? What could justify or excuse such a state of facts? Can people, who refuse the handful of intelligent and industrious negroes in their midst the right to vote, wilfully and maliciously place the lives and property of others under the entire and absolute control of this same race just freed from a life-long slavery, and their minds and hearts poisoned by the insidious appeals of debased and treacherous white men? Surely, if these facts could be presented in their true light, the people of the North would rally to the aid of their brothers of the South and rescue them from the danger and humiliation which is threatened. Let it be the object of our speakers and writers to present these things in their real light and good will, and must, result.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, editor of the London Morning Star, is in New York.

Piney Woods District.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Col. A. M. Waddell and Col. J. D. Powers, in the order in which they are named, addressed the Seymour and Blair Club of Piney Woods District on Thursday. There was a good attendance, and the people of that section of the county manifest great interest and enthusiasm in the canvass. They are determined to register and vote, and promise to give a good account of themselves at the election.

The crops in this section of the county are not so good as in other portions which we have visited, but we sincerely hope a good harvest will reward their labors.

Radical Tactics.

"And if you can buy up the leaders with post-offices and all the other little loaves and fishes which you do not want yourselves, hesitate not to give them away by thousands.

Raleigh *Standard*.

We take the above advice, or instructions to the Radical party, from their chief organ in this State. It demonstrates, at least, the estimate they themselves place upon the men whom they have purchased by bestowing upon them some office and then removing their disabilities in order for them to enjoy it. From the fact that only positions of minor importance are to be doled out to the converts, we suppose the party leaders have discovered that in buying Rodman, and Settle, and Dick, and Caldwell, and Pool and Reade they paid too dearly for their whistle. The talent, influence and character thus brought to the party did not compensate for the first class positions by which they were bought—an investment which they do not desire to repeat.

These men will find that it will take "all the other little loaves and fishes" which they are willing to surrender to keep the "men and brothers" within the party leading strings—for the loaves and fishes must be *little*, indeed, which the hungry adventurers do not want themselves—so, we think, when they have provided for these aspiring patriots, there will not, of the scraps, be many basketsfull left for the white riff-raff who can be purchased by the hopes of public plunder.

This extract gives us an insight into the Radical tactics, and shows the purpose of creating so many offices—the *little* ones to purchase paltry traitors—the large ones to divide among themselves. A merry party dance, indeed, to music involuntary furnished by the tax-payers of the State.—Here, too, is the estimate placed upon North Carolinians whose opinions and votes have been purchased by political pedlars, and paid for by their appointment as aldermen and policemen of municipal corporations, commissioners of navigation and "other little loaves and fishes," in which there is not enough money to tempt these mercenary speculators, but with which they can catch weak and corrupt men—verily a mess of pottage. How contemptible must be such men who thus cheaply allow themselves to be used to insult their fellow-citizens and bring discredit upon their families and their State. If, indeed, every man has his price, how small is the value at which some assess themselves. Let the Radicals continue these tactics. There are others who can be purchased at the same low rates, and if they are satisfied with their bargains, we certainly are. In the heated furnace of defeat and proscription in which we are now being tried, the dross will be separated from the pure metal, and we shall yet emerge purified by our trials and misfortunes.

Grand Democratic Demonstration—The Meeting at the Theatre Last Night.

Last evening was an occasion which the Democracy of Wilmington will long remember. In addition to the demonstration in the streets and the scene at the flag-raising, there was a large and enthusiastic demonstration at the Theatre. It had been announced that the speakers invited for the occasion would there address the people of our fair city, and in accordance with this announcement the capacious Theatre was crammed to overflowing at an early hour. The ladies were there in numbers to encourage and cheer us on.

The meeting was called to order and declared ready for business by Col. R. Moore, President of the Democratic Club of this city.

On motion of Capt. John Cowan, Col. Jno. J. Hedrick was chosen President; Messrs. A. L. Price, J. W. Hinson, J. W. Atkinson, H. Vollers, W. J. Yopp, C. D. Myers, Jos. Lederer, E. S. Martin, T. W. Brown, W. H. Bernard, T. C. Lewis, Wilkes Morris and C. P. Mebane, Vice-Presidents; and Thos. D. Meares, Jr., and John C. James, Secretaries.

Upon assuming the Chair, the President addressed the meeting appropriately and neatly, paying a handsome and merited compliment to the speakers, who were announced for the occasion. In conclusion he introduced Major P. F. Duffy, now of Greensboro', but formerly of Wisconsin—a Western man, whom he was pleased to say was a true son of his native State, uncontaminated and uncorrupted by the puritanical element which has settled there.

This gentleman came forward and was greeted enthusiastically by the audience. He then commenced an address full of force and beauty. A practical and polished speaker, a close and logical reasoner, using illustrations of peculiar and extraordinary force, his words fell with telling effect upon his audience. Reviewing the most prominent portion of the history of Radicalism, he not only exhibited the inconsistency of its leaders in their original professions and protestations and their subsequent acts, but the foul corruption, the mercenary motives and damnable designs which actuate them. Their corrupt legislation, base prostitution and destructive measures were reviewed with peculiar and logical force. Especially was he severe upon their bond-holders, who are living in ease and plenty, while the poor laboring man is bowed down and bending beneath the weight of toil to pay these same bondholders their gold interest. Thus far his remarks were directed towards national politics. Coming down to our own State, he reviewed the action of those despicable men who would place us beneath the sway of our inferiors. His severity was keen and withering when turned towards those who would prostitute their pens and their talents to war upon defenceless and virtuous females. Sound and Democratic were his doctrines, and we have seldom heard any speech greater in its effect.

Dr. J. B. Purcell was next introduced and entertained the audience. To say that his speech was fine, intellectual and bearing evidence of no ordinary literary ability and talents would be doing it no more than justice. Towards Puritanism and puritanical prejudices and actions he was scathingly bitter, but did them no more than simple justice. He exhibited plainly the main-spring of their actions, and upon the "Hub" and Massachusetts visited the outpourings of a just indignation. From the beginning of this country to the present time, he pointed out and detected for the benefit of his audience their merciless conduct, base action and attempts at the foul degradation of our people. He handled his subject in a masterly manner, and enunciated sound doctrines and urged a strict performance of duty.

At the conclusion of this speech, Col. R. H. Cowan was loudly called for, and at the repeated demands of the audience, came forward and simply urged upon them at that late hour a strict performance of duty in the approaching election. They were urged by all that they hold dear to stand firm and act like men, leaving no effort untried for the sake even of the virtue of our mothers, sisters and wives, which our enemies have so foully attempted to slander. He apologized for the non-appearance of Col. A. A. McKoy and Capt. J. C. Dobbin, whom he had hoped would address them, but who were lying sick with fever.

The meeting then adjourned amid great enthusiasm. The music for the occasion was furnished by our Democratic brass band, which, though but recently organized, performed its part to the satisfaction and admiration of the audience.

Daily Journal 26th.

Election Calculations.

DAVID NAAR, editor of the Trenton *True American*, one of the shrewdest calculators and most sagacious observers, and having a long political experience, submits the following table as the result of his deliberate opinion as to the pending Presidential election:

SEYMOUR.		GRANT.	
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
Pennsylvania	26	Vermont	5
New Jersey	7	Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	6
Missouri	11	Florida	3
Arkansas	5	Illinois	16
Alabama	9	Michigan	8
Louisiana	7	Iowa	8
Georgia	8	Minnesota	4
North Carolina	9	Kansas	3
Ohio	21	West Virginia	5
Indiana	13		
Wisconsin	8	Total	96
California	5		
Oregon	3	*Not Counted.*	
Nebraska	3	Virginia	10
Nevada	3	Mississippi	7
		Texas	6
Total	198	Total	23

Total vote, 317. A majority is 159.

This exhibit is most flattering for the prospects of our candidates. SEYMOUR and BLAIR can spare all of the Southern States and still be elected by a handsome vote. Commenting upon this table the Richmond *Enquirer* presents the following hopeful and well-considered calculations.

Excluding the three States "not counted" in the above table, the total vote will be two hundred and ninety-four, of which one hundred and forty-eight will be necessary to a choice, so that on Mr. Naar's estimate SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be elected with fifty electoral votes to spare. It may seem premature, at present, to indulge in definite speculations as to the votes of particular States, but if even the recent result in Maine be taken as an indication of the Democratic gain in the States he claims for the Democratic candidates, the percentage gained will carry most, if not all, of them; and the tendency of popular opinion in this direction is too clear to be mistaken.

Of the States set down to the Democracy by Mr. Naar, no one doubts Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and California, and as little apprehension need be felt for the five Southern States he claims, *barring Radical frauds*; but, as he says, without the latter the Democratic ticket will, on his estimate, be successful. Nevada, Nebraska and Oregon are properly claimed. For, in the first named, in the election for Governor in 1866, the Radical majority was only one thousand one hundred and forty-three, which a change of some five or six hundred votes will reverse. In Nebraska, in the election for Governor, in the same year, the Radical majority was only one hundred and forty-five. In Oregon, in the election for Governor, in the same year, the Radical majority was only two hundred and twenty-seven. The figures are taken from the "World Almanac for 1868, which is very carefully compiled. Mr. Naar claims Missouri, and there can be little doubt of her going Democratic, if Radical frauds in the registration fail to suppress the voice of the State. Here, then, are one hundred and thirty votes for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, leaving only eighteen to be obtained; or, if Missouri be conceded to Grant, twenty-nine votes to be obtained.

For these twenty-nine votes, (conceding Missouri,) we must look to Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Indiana, which give together sixty-eight votes. Our friends count on the exertions, popularity and influence of Mr. Hendricks, who runs for Governor in Indiana, to turn the scale there, and to Mr. Doolittle, in Wisconsin, for a like effect. In Pennsylvania, in the general election for judge of the Supreme Court in 1867, Sharswood (Democrat) carried the State by a small majority, and the local elections have for some time past shown democratic gains. In Ohio, in 1867, though Hayes (Radical) was elected Governor by a small majority, a Democratic Legislature was chosen, and the proposed amendment of the State constitution, (which included negro suffrage,) was defeated by a majority approaching forty thousand. All the recent signs in these great States are most auspicious.

It will be seen that with the help of Indiana or Wisconsin, we can spare either Pennsylvania or Ohio, for Wisconsin and Ohio will give the required twenty-nine votes exactly, while Ohio and Indiana together give the twenty-nine and five votes to spare. But the prospect of carrying both the great States (Ohio and Pennsylvania) is very favorable. They will go with New York, all three feeling the great tidal wave together, which will sweep Indiana, and perhaps Illinois along with them.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—Responding to a call of a committee, appointed from the Medical Profession, a full meeting of city and county Physicians took place at the City Hall on the night of the 23d instant. Dr. Thomas was called the Chair, there being no officer of the County Society present.

The principal business brought before the Society was the appointment of a committee to revise the medical fee bill, which committee of five was made up from country and city members, and is as follows: Drs. S. S. Satchwell, Thos. F. Wood, J. F. King, Chas. S. Kerr and D. M. Buie, the President *ex-officio* Chairman.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year consists of Drs. Ennett, Potter and Purcell. Dr. Thomas was chosen Chairman for the esuing year, and Dr. Bellamy was elected Secretary.

This meeting, upon the whole, is the most important one which has been held since the war. The physicians are in earnest about insisting upon a prompter payment of their bills. This seems to us to be no mere captious determination of the medical faculty, but one which the urgent necessities of the times demand.

In this connection we would call the attention of the citizens to an urgent demand for the case of the indigent sick of our city, so frequently a subject of perplexity among physicians. Constant and proper medical attention should be rendered these people, and some system is demanded at once. Can it be expected that physicians should give their time, labor and money perpetually, without one cent of compensation from the city, to the paupers, who properly should be cared for by the city? By no means. The burden should fall evenly upon all. There is no reason why paupers have any more demand upon the Doctors than any one else.

But let us return to the Medical Society of the county, and hope for it a future of prosperity and usefulness. Fraternal feeling among medical men alone can insure to the communities with whom they live earnest and successful opposition to charlatanry. Every community is benefited when the physicians or any other craft of men unite to confront charlatanry in whatever form it may present itself.

The next regular meeting of this Society will take place on the third Wednesday night in October, at such hour and place as the Secretary may name.

THE FLAG-RAISING.—Beautiful and cheering was the sight and stirring in its effects was the ceremony of raising the flag upon our mammoth Democratic flag-pole last evening. A little after the appointed hour the Democratic band assembled at the foot of the pole and discoursed an inspiring strain. At the given signal, the discharge of a cannon, the flag was quickly hoisted aloft amid the shouts of the multitude which rent the air, and was followed by the admiring gaze of the crowd till it reached its position aloft, where it waved beautifully and majestically in glorious splendor.—Col. A. M. WADDELL, who had nobly accepted the task in lieu of Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, who had seen proper to decline, delivered the address, which he rendered truly beautiful and elegant. It was replete with beautiful allusions and illustrations, which did credit both to his intellectual attainments and poetical conception. It was also strong in the defence of the right, and gave universal pleasure and satisfaction to the large number of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to hear it.

At the conclusion of this address the streets were thoroughly alive with the stir of persons. The band played with vigor, and memorable little "Brick Pomeroy" and a swivel on the wharf, each belched forth a national salute. Amid all this noise and the burning tar barrels, the crowd dispersed, to reassemble at the Theatre.

Daily Journal 26th.

For the Journal.

Canetuck Democratic Organization.

The citizens of Canetuck District met at Gum Swamp on Saturday, September 19th, for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club. D. J. Corbett was called to the Chair, and G. C. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and urging the importance of a thorough organization.

On motion of George W. Corbett, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: B. F. Keith, N. R. Croom, J. J. Pridgen, Jacob Gibbin and M. M. Pridgen.

The committee retired for a short time, and on returning reported through their Chairman, B. F. Keith, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and pledge our undivided support for Seymour and Blair, the standard bearers of peace, liberty, union and the constitution.

Resolved, That we invite all the voters of the District to join our Club, and assist us in casting from power the party that seeks the destruction of our sacred institutions, and to perpetuate themselves in power.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion of J. J. Pridgen the meeting went into an election for permanent officers.

D. J. Corbett was chosen President; A. H. Bordeaux, Vice President; N. R. Croom, Treasurer, and G. C. Lewis and Wm. C. Keith, Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Gum Swamp on Saturday, October 3d.

D. J. CORBETT, President.

G. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Mackerel have appeared in large numbers in the harbor of New London, Connecticut.

A Kentuckian sold five thousand three hundred dollars worth of watermelons this season.

About twenty of the Washington Knights Templar who attended the St. Louis conclave, have gone to the end of the Union Pacific Railroad on a pleasure excursion.

For the Journal.

Columbus County.

CERRO GORDO, N. C., Sept. 24th, '68.

Editors Journal:—Columbus is awake and silently working for the champions of equal rights and constitutional liberty.—Although she gave a Conservative majority in the last election of over three hundred, she is determined not to grow weary till with one united voice her people speak the Democratic platform. Seymour and Blair Clubs are being formed in every district in the county. The one in this district, Fair Bluff, has a list of about two hundred members, twenty-five of which are colored, among whom is the former President of the Loyal League.

The Club held a meeting at Cherry Grove on the 19th inst., which was largely attended by the colored people. Stirring speeches were made by Dr. T. D. McPhaul, Col. F. F. Toone and Mr. Jno. L. Barden, and had the effect of adding many to our list of members. I send you a *verbatim* copy of Mr. Barden's address, which I hope you will have the kindness to publish, as it contains many truthful and soul-stirring facts, which the friends of true liberty would rejoice to read. More anon.

TIM.

The address will be published in a few days.

For the Journal.

Duplin County.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1868.

The Seymour and Blair Club of this place met according to adjournment, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in the absence of the President, Vice President J. Chesnutt took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Club relative to the conduct of an organization in this county known as the Union League. The committee was appointed with Major Jerre Pearsall for Chairman. After they retired, Col. Thos. S. Kenan was called for, and responded in one of his most felicitous addresses, which entertained the Club until the committee on resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, There has been formed and now exists in this county a secret association of the colored population known as the Union League, and which we think is contrary to good sense, good order and good citizenship; and whereas, the purposes of said organization are kept entirely concealed. We therefore are permitted and feel called upon to regard them as enemies until a disclosure of their motives and purposes are fully revealed, and in order to do this understandingly and effectually, be it

Resolved, That while we are disposed to encourage and patronize the consistent and prudent colored man, who is practising industry and honesty in all his movements, we disclaim all fellowship with the members of said association or Union League, and especially with all white men who participate with said Union League party, and *more especially* such as are going about making misrepresentations, and thereby deceiving and misleading the unlearned and ignorant black man, and fixing the line of separation permanently between the two races.

The resolutions were presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Major Pearsall, with some very pertinent remarks from that gentleman, which were listened to with marked attention by the Club.

When, on motion of Col. Allen, the resolutions, were unanimously adopted.

After which a communication was read by Dr. Hill from Mr. Spellman, of Newbern, relative to sending delegates to the District Congressional Convention to be holden at Newbern on the 17th instant.

When Col. Allen moved that before we take action in the matter, our President be requested to confer with the other Clubs in the county, in order to secure unanimity of action. Concurred in.

After which a letter was read from the President of the Seymour and Blair Club at Warsaw, N. C., requesting that this Club would join with them and other Clubs of this and adjoining counties, for the purpose of holding a Mass Meeting at Warsaw on or about the 15th of October—complied with.

On motion of Col. Kenan, the Club adjourned to meet on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President.

B. D. FORD,
Secretary *pro. tem.*

Star please copy.

OUR LUMBERTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Radical Convention—Matters in Robeson County, &c.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 24, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have an idea that your readers would like to hear what transpired in our little Conservative town on yesterday, the day appointed by the "*worst party the people ever saw*" to hold a Convention to nominate a *carpet-bagger* or *scalawagger* to represent this District in the forty-first Congress of these *United States*.

On Tuesday evening the negroes began swarming into town. That night the delegates from New Hanover and the other counties below marched to the Court House (Gee Zee was in the crowd) and held some kind of a farce. After appointing Thomas *alias Broad Horns*, (the Bureau Agent) Chairman, addresses were delivered by "General" Rutherford, "Izzard" French, "Claybank" Galloway, Edward Knox *alias* Proctor, and a Mr. Davis, from Montgomery county. I do not know whether he is a carpet-bagger or a scalawag, but judging from his slang I should take him to be one of the baggers. I did not pay particular attention to their harangues, but there is one remark Mr. Knox *alias* Proctor made, he said that the bill they attempted to pass in the Legislature, (as you know he is one of the representatives from this county) to punish the Confederate soldiers, that they failed to get it through, but they will put it through next time. I expect he is striking at the "fighting Parson," as they do not appear to get along smoothly. I think "Knox" had better keep quiet, or the "Pason" wil put *him* through the Legislature.

On yesterday (Wednesday) morning the crowd commenced gathering; every negro voter that came in from the surrounding country brought three or four negro women with him, and nearly as many babies.—From all appearances it looked as if we were destined to have a dark day. At ten o'clock the train arrived from above, bringing the delegates, also French's opponent, the notable "Colonel" Dockery. Your little merchant, R. P. B., met him at the depot and escorted him through the town. The Convention was called to order (the delegates having appeased their appetites by eating all the dinner they could get, Gee Zee having lost his appetite, but I think if Dockery had been cooked and laid on the table before him he would have devoured him in a very few minutes,) by appointing Mr. Davis Chairman. After appointing a Secretary they then proceeded to business—voting for their candidate for Congress.

On the first ballot, the vote stood, Dockery seven, Gee Zee six, and "Dr." Thomas one; as soon as the votes were called out, a motion was made by Rourk, negro, delegate from New Hanover, to adjourn for one hour; the delegates from Cumberland opposed it, and delivered very forcible harangues against the motion, accusing the New Hanover delegates of wanting to adjourn to electioneer for Gee Zee. Arnold, negro delegate from your county, made a motion that the previous motion be laid on the table—this created quite an excitement. Bowman, negro delegate from Cumberland, told the *black* and *tan* body, that if they did not nominate Mr. Dockery, he would canvass the district for him. This remark excited them considerably, and they were hollowing all over the house "put him out," "*independent*," "put him out," *independent*. From all appearances it looked as if the great *pow wow* would break up in a row. The Chairman had as much and more than he could possibly accomplish in calling them to order; he calmed them after a great many unsuccessful attempts, and then put the motion to the house to lay the first motion on the table, which resulted in a vote of eleven ayes, eight nays; nearly everything looked Frenchy; Gee Zee looked very hopeful.

The Convention met after the recess, and proceeded to vote on the second ballot. The die was cast, French was defeated, the vote being Dockery, nine; French, six. One of French's supporters then arose, and said there had been fraud practiced, as he was satified there had been more votes cast for French than they had called out. Gee Zee, poor thing, could not say anything at first, but managed to muster courage enough to step forward and say that he had been defeated; had been grossly deceived by some of the delegates, but he would abide by the choice of the Convention, and work for Dockery with all his strength; he said that Mr. Dockery would have withdrawn if he (Dockery) had not been the choice of the Convention. Arnold, negro delegate, then made a few remarks, in which he said that Mr. French had been basely deceived by men that it would not do to put any confidence in what they said hereafter—that these delegates had told him, and others, in a private room, that they would support Mr. French, but they had deceived him, and he was personally responsible for what he had said. Mr. Dockery was then called for; he responded, and thanked them for choosing him for their standard bearer in the next campaign, stating to the Convention that he would have withdrawn if they had nominated any one else.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of an Elector, there being two candidates, Mr. Davis, the Chairman of the Convention, and Galloway, negro, which resulted in the choice of the latter, who received eleven votes, and Davis four. They called on the Elector. He made a few remarks, and the Convention then adjourned.

In giving you a correct statement of the number present on the occasion, I think there were near five hundred including all—about two hundred and fifty voters—the balance being women and children. And that I feel proud in saying there was not a white man (that is a Robesonian) in the procession. There were a few scalawaggers in town, not more than fifteen or twenty, and they were ashamed of the whole proceedings.

The prospects for old Robeson are brightening. I think we will roll up a rousing Conservative majority on the third of next November, that will surprise a few that are so confident. All the whites are leaving the League and joining the Conservative Democratic Club, and a great many negroes. I think Gee Zee feels that he has been treated badly, after going to the expense of bringing the band with him and a great many of his admirers. I was told that he brought a barrel of whiskey up also, which he dealt out very extensively. They had a procession last night, numbering between one hundred and one hundred and fifty, but Gee Zee was not among the number; I suppose he has not entirely recovered from the effects of his tramp in Raleigh. Mr. Dockery addressed them last night, as well as a great many other speakers, and told them that if Seymour and Blair were elected, they would be put back into bondage, which he knew was not so when he uttered it, but he did not tell them that he asked to be permitted to retain them (that is his slaves) five years longer when they were first liberated.

A great many of the negroes are dissatisfied with the choice of the Convention, and say they will not support Dockery.—I will not attempt to give you an account of all that was said and done, as it would be impossible. I think you will see an account of the proceedings in the Eagle, that spirited paper published in Fayetteville, as its able and energetic editor was an eye-witness to the whole proceedings. I will close now; when you hear from Robeson again I hope it will be two hundred majority for the two greatest statesmen of the times, Seymour and Blair.

I must state another little fact that took place in the county, a few days ago: A man joined the League the other day, and went to Church the Sunday after; no one would notice him, nor speak to him; he came home a wiser and better man, forfeiting all claims to the Black and Tan party, and intends to remain a Conservative the balance of his days.

FREEDOM.

THE STANDARD'S BRUTAL ATTACK ON THE LADIES—INDIGNATION MEETING!—LEXINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23, 1868.—At a meeting of citizens, (*irrespective of party*,) at Lexington, in the Court House, A. L. Watson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. L. E. Johnson and Dr. C. M. Payne were chosen Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to express our indignation at an article (entitled "Work,") which appeared in the North Carolina Standard, of Sept. 19th.

Upon motion, the Chairman read the article.

It was moved and carried that a committee of six be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions.

Suitable remarks were made by distinguished persons of both parties, after which the committee read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have read, with feelings of horror and indignation, the leading editorial in the North Carolina *Standard*, of the 19th instant, headed "*Work*," and that it is a most infamous libel and gross slander, as well as an insidious, brutal assault on the purity of the female sex of North Carolina and the other Southern States.

Resolved, That silence on our part would be virtually endorsing the said article; therefore, we deem it culpable in any man to remain passive or fail to publicly express his indignation.

Resolved, That we can view the base writer in no other light than that of a vulgar brute and despicable wretch, richly meriting the contempt and detestation of every respectable and virtuous minded person in the State, and that his miserable *quasi* apology should only serve to sink him still lower in the minds of all thinking people.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the patronage of that newspaper should at once be withdrawn, until it is purged of the author of the article above referred to, and that he be ferreted out, to the end that the public scorn of an outraged people may expel from our midst the mean and loathsome thing that has sought to disgrace and tarnish the fair name and fame of the pure and lovely daughters of North Carolina.

M. H. PINNIX,
J. P. STIMSON,
THOS. LYMONS,
J. T. BROWN,
J. A. SOWERS, Sheriff,
S. C. FOARD,
Committee.

The Connecticut people have given the John Allen speculation rather a cold cut. Allen was announced to lecture in Stamford—admission 50 cents. The only persons that attended were Allen himself and the members of his suite.

The New York Citizen, recently owned and edited by Charles G. Halpine, has been purchased by a number of wealthy gentlemen of that city. It will remain Democratic.